KING GEORGE VI
CORONATION SOUVENIR

12th May, 1937

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FOREWORD

TO His Majesty The King-Emperor, this Souvenir of his Coronation is offered as an humble tribute ; a token of the loyalty and affection of the citizens of his Indian Empire.

An attempt has been made to make of this volume something more than a pictorial record of this happy event and of the persons who will take part in it ; we have tried to give an account, necessarily brief, of the India of to-day, as it appears to the authors of the contributions within. Among them are many distinguished names ; the names of men who once were determined opponents of the granting of any further reforms to our country but who have later changed—and honestly changed—their views, names of men who have, in their allotted spheres, given a lifetime of devoted service to the country of their adoption and those of yet others, fellow-citizens who have grown grey in the service of the Motherland and who look forward hopefully [illegible] more hopeful future. There are others again who have, perforce, had to cloak themselves under the veil of anonymity, but who yield to none in their love of India and in their fervent hope that the country will progress from strength to strength.

To all of these we tender our thanks for their co-operation ; to our readers we present this Souvenir, confident that they will derive profit and pleasure from its perusal.

MARQUIS OF ZETLAND

the Secretary of State for India, remarked while he was the Governor of Bengal

I visited the Sakti Oushadhalaya on July the 17th and was shown everything by the Proprietor Babu Mathura Mohan Chakravarty B.A. I was very much interested in all that I saw, and was astonished to find a factory at which the production of medicines was carried out on so great a scale. The preparation of medicines from minerals and vegetables was in full swing, and a large number of kavirajes were employed. It is the aim of the proprietor to produce his medicines as cheaply as possible so as to bring them within reach of all. Attached to the factory is a tol at which twenty pupils receive tuition, board and lodging free. Philosophy and Ayurveda are taught.

Babu Mathura Mohan Chakravarty seems to have brought the production of medicine in accordance with the prescriptions of the ancient shastras to a high pitch of efficiency, and he well deserves the success which he has achieved. I hope and feel sure that his enterprise is destined to meet with ever increasing prosperity.

17.7.20. Ronaldshay

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HINDU CHEMIST AND PHYSICIAN

India Office,
Whitehall.

21st December 1936.

I send my best wishes for the success of the Indian Coronation Souvenir which is to be published by the Art Press. If I may judge from the Silver Jubilee Souvenir, which I perused with great interest at the time, I think that the Coronation Souvenir is sure to be worthy of the occasion. I have no doubt that the Indian public will follow the events of the Coronation with great interest and this Souvenir will both enable them to do so and keep the memory of those events alive afterwards. I am sure also that the Coronation Durbar which we hope that Their Majesties the King and Queen will be able to hold in person will be looked forward to eagerly by many millions of Their Majesties' loyal Indian subjects.

Zetland.

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THE GOVERNOR OF FORT WILLIAM IN BENGAL

I have much pleasure in sending these few lines as a message of goodwill for the Indian Coronation Souvenir to be published by the Art Press. An informative publication on the ceremonies and personalities involved in the Coronation at Westminster will be of much interest in this Province, which looks forward to the possibility of a visit from Their Majesties in the not too distant future.

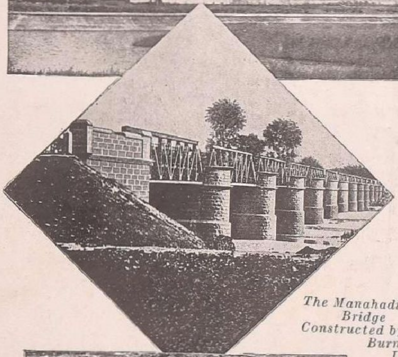
John Anderson

14th April 1937

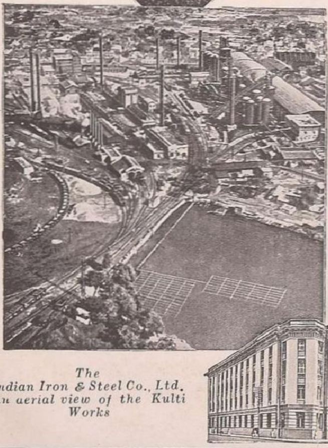
GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

The MARTIN-BURN ORGANISATION IN INDIA

Victoria Memorial, Calcutta
Carried out in every detail by Martin & Co.



The Manahadi Road Bridge Constructed by Burn & Co., Ltd.



The Indian Iron & Steel Co., Ltd. An aerial view of the Kulti Works

THE development of Martin & Co. during the 50 years of its existence has been one of marked progress. Many engineering achievements have contributed to the rapid growth of the Company. The construction of the first Feeder Railways in India was followed by the flotation and development of Collieries, Docks, Engineering Works, Tea, Timber and Electric Supply Companies, Cement and allied undertakings, all following a clear and well-defined policy of developing the resources of India, chiefly so far as they are related to Engineering in all its branches.

Equally interesting is the history of Burn & Co., dating from the establishment in 1781 of an Iron Foundry and other Works on the banks of the Hooghly. From this small beginning has evolved the Howrah Ironworks, comprising several distinct departments—Rolling Stock, Bridge and Structural, Permanent Way, Steel and Iron Foundries and General Engineering—each Department in itself forming a large-sized Engineering Plant.

Burn & Co. also own large factories which supply all varieties of bricks, stoneware pipes and high class refractory materials. They are in addition the Managing Agents of The Indian Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., which has recently acquired the business of the Bengal Iron Co., Ltd., and its subsidiary concern, The Eastern Light Castings Co., Ltd.

The Martin-Burn Combine, controlling as it does about 50 concerns, with a capital of over Rupees 12 crores (about 9 million pounds), and employing over 70,000 workers, represents a combination of resources, talent and experience which is unsurpassed in India. This unique fusion of interests enables them to offer the greatest amount of co-operation to those who utilize their united services.

Head Office:
12, Mission Row, Calcutta

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Salutation!

INDIA'S GREETINGS TO HER NEW KING-EMPEROR AND QUEEN-EMPRESS

With pride and with pleasure in their hearts, the peoples of India welcome the Coronation of His Majesty King George the Sixth and the accession of the King and his beloved Consort, Queen Elizabeth, to the throne of the greatest Empire that the world has seen.

With pride, because of the increasingly important part which India is playing in the world's affairs : a rock of stability in a swirling sea too often tossed by tempest.

With pleasure, because of the genuine affection which the peoples of India have for the King, their Emperor, and his Consort and their children, Princess Elizabeth and Princess Margaret Rose.

In the midst of the sorrow of the past, we hail the man who has been appointed to follow in the footsteps of his beloved father, King George the Fifth, whose twenty-six years of reign will always be remembered by the peoples of India as marking the end of a period of difficult transition and the beginning of a new and happier association between the Heart of the Empire and the Empire in the East.

It is our fervent hope and our belief that this Coronation may be another turning point in Empire history—history in which India, now firmly emerged from the restrictions of the past, will take no unimportant place.

And it is our earnest and cherished wish that, in the coming years, the King with his family around him, and loyally supported by his peoples, may present to the whole world a proud example of the spirit of peace and goodwill.

As his father before him ruled equitably and with manifest justice, so we are convinced will King George distinguish his reign with the human virtues that mark out the Royal family ; with the qualities of sympathy and dignity and understanding foursquare with leadership.

Salute to Their Majesties the King and the Queen

sound too like a royal marriage; but it sounds very like a successful one.

Moreover, their pursuits have been the simple ones of service and help to children and the sick. The Duke became President of the Boys Welfare Society in 1919. In 1921 he started his annual camp for boys of all classes, where public school boys and council school boys could mix in absolute equality and friendship, and only ill-health (a poisoned finger) kept him away from the one he has missed in the years between. His wife ...erself in nursing and nurses, in ...ery schools and children's schools. ... she has attended have been open- ...wards, the laying of ...on stones for nurses' ...els and new operating ...eatres. And there have been ...heir own children.

Princess Elizabeth Alexandra Mary was born on the 21st April, 1926, her sister Margaret Rose on the 21st August, 1930. Tw... little girls. The heir-appar... to the throne, a future Queen Elizabeth II. They are the centres around which their parents' lives have revolved.

In this fact is the distinction between not only the present King and Queen and their ancestors of the earlier centuries, but between this day of grace and the days that have preceded it. Now it is possible for parents to take a sensible interest in their children without the exclusion of other interests, nor is it any longer fashionable for parents to put their children entirely into the nursery, to be left to the charge of nurses, governesses and tutors. In that way Prince Albert, Duke of York, now King George VI, has found his life's interest, the sanity of normality that will help to balance the cares of State.

"Happy is the country that has no history," and happy is the family that provides no "incidents" to recount. The King and Queen have travelled. When Princess Elizabeth was but eight months old her father left on an Empire tour. Nor have they shirked their duty or foregone their interest at home. But over-shadowed by the Prince of Wales, with ties in London that he has never had, they have avoided the public eye to almost a greater extent than any of their immediate family, with the possible exception of the Princess Royal, the Countess of Harewood.

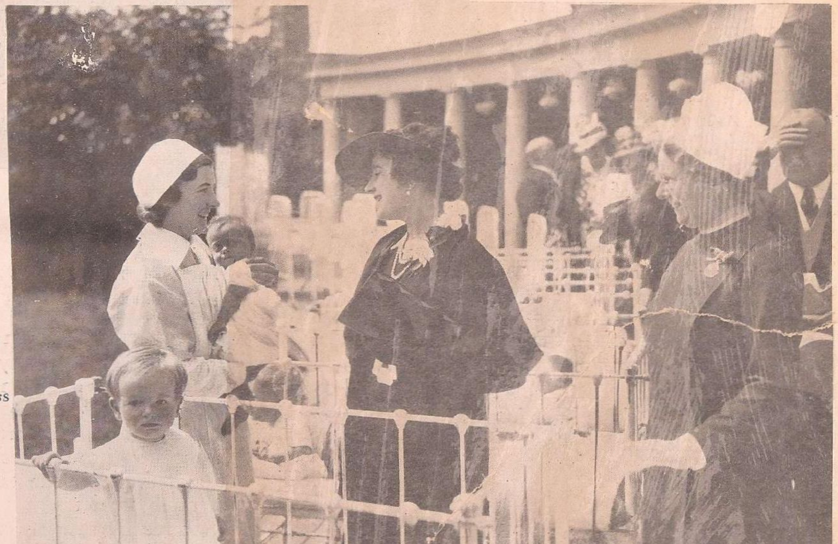
AN INFORMAL PHOTOGRAPH OF THE ROYAL COUPLE

But what they have done they have done well. When the King, as Duke of York, visited a mining district he was not content to inspect the surface workings. Dressed in the clothes of an ordinary miner, he descended the mine and tried his hand as a hewer. He has worked in a factory as the factory hands worked. When travelling in a state railway tour in New Zealand he insisted upon driving the train himself, and the inhabitants of the next town were amazed to see their visitor arrive, hot and dirty but very happy, on the foot-plate of the engine, instead of in the comfort of the passenger coaches behind. Nor, said his suite, did he lack the nerve of a regular driver on some of the down-grade runs.

As his brother's interest in sport developed into a keenness for golf, so the present King's sport is tennis. He has played at Wimbledon in the Annual Championships. He won the Air Force Championship. Who can tell what tennis has lost in the person of the King, had not the call of duty been more insistent?

But perhaps his most spectacular triumph has been his victory over his childhood complaint of stammering. From early childhood he was dogged by this curiously arbitrary trouble. Realising that in his position it was essential to overcome it if he was to be a true representative of his father, he started soon after the war. Anyone who has suffered in that way will realise the magnitude of the task. There seems nothing to catch hold upon. A physical defect may be overcome by straightforward and regular exercises, but the path of the stutterer is a hard one. Progress is made. Hope rises. Then perhaps a small setback in some other sphere seems to destroy all the progress that has been achieved. But he succeeded. When the time came for him

THE QUEEN PRESENT
ROYAL SOLDIERS'



THE QUEEN VISITING AN ORPHAN SCHOOL
—Central Press

as President of the British Empire Exhibition at Wembley to make his inaugural speech, his audience were pleasantly surprised. Without becoming a fluent orator, the King has now achieved a style that has removed the worst misfortune of stammering, the agony of sympathy it arouses in the hearts of the audience.

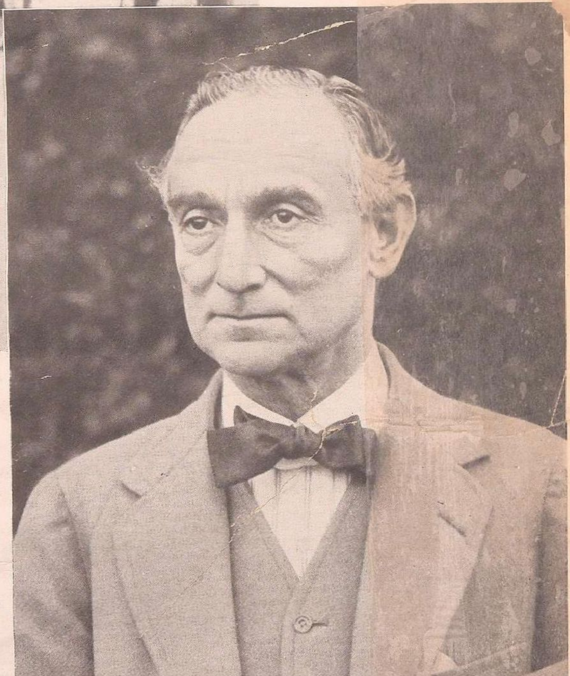
The death of King George V in January, 1936 closed one chapter in the life of our present King. The succeeding one was unexpectedly [illegible]. Before the year was out the Royal Family [illegible] ther crisis.

[illegible] on after the event to discuss the [illegible] en arose, but perhaps one may be per- [illegible] say that probably the recollection that [illegible] out most strikingly is the mutual sympathy and help with which the members of the family met each others' problems.

And now another chapter has opened. The Empire sails on into a future dark with uncertainty. But at the prow of the ship of state there stand a man and a woman whose first concern has ever been the safety of the ship and the comfort and security of its occupants. And already they have, by birth and training, something of the experience their task will demand.

THE QUEEN INSPECTING NURSES WHEN SHE AND THE KING, AS DUCHESS AND DUKE OF YORK, OPENED NEW BUILDINGS OF THE MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL, LONDON, IN MAY, 1935

TWO NOTABLE IN VICER



LORD WILLINGDON

LORD READING

—*Central Press*

INDIA AND THE CONSTITUTION

By The Rt. Hon. WINSTON CHURCHILL, P.C., C.H.

…ow reached a memorable milestone …ory. The new Constitution gives to … enormous powers of self-government. …rtunity will be presented to Indian Legis… and Indian Ministers for showing whether …ey can really give good government to the masses of the Indian people. Can they maintain a high …evel of administrative purity and efficiency ; can …ey maintain sound financial principles and the …lvency of the numerous funds which they will administer? It will not be a case of talking about these things, but of doing them. The responsibility for immense social and administrative services is now placed in Indian hands, and they will be judged not by what they say, but by what they do and by the consequences.

I was one of those who, in England, thought it would be far better to proceed more slowly upon this road ; because in India the consequence of a breakdown of administration affects so many millions of very poor people and might be attended with grave social and religious disorders. All that is upon record. Nevertheless, once the die was cast, once the Royal assent had been given to the Indian Constitution Bill, I and my friends dismissed from our minds all thoughts but a sincere desire that it may be entirely successful, and may inaugurate a period of Indian happiness and prosperity.

Now is the moment when all this will be tested. It is affectation to pretend that the new Constitution does not give real and far-reaching powers for good or for ill to the elected representatives of the Indian peoples. On the other hand, there are many safeguards backed by solid force which, if necessary, could come into play. These are also necessary in the interests of the peoples of India themselves. If violent racial or religious strife arose, if a movement of disloyalty or rebellion against the Crown and Empire broke out, ample authority, lawful in character and resting upon sufficient power, is available in the hands of the Viceroy. Merely throwing things into confusion in the hope that that would be a step towards wider powers of self-government or even independence would necessarily only lead to a restriction or withdrawal of the great powers now granted. The way in which to obtain more power is to make a success of the present facilities. We must all do the best we can to help each other.

For this purpose the more knowledge of each other is interchanged between Great Britain and India, the better chance there is of good success. British and Indian social, commercial and financial relations should become more intimate. There should be a strong movement on both sides of the ocean towards a greater friendliness and sense of common interest between the two great communities. Above all, the fullest expression should be given in India to those deep-seated sentiments of loyalty to the Imperial Crown and to the persons of the Imperial Sovereigns which the Indian peoples in common with the rest of the Empire have so often shown.

It must always be remembered that the British monarchy and constitution, spread as they are in different forms throughout the self-governing dominions, stand at this time as the most obvious bulwark against arbitrary rule, tyrannies and dictatorships of all kinds. The collapse of Britain would mean far more to the future of the world than the supersession of a particular nation. It would mean that the rights of freedom, of the individual against the executive, and the benefits of Parliamentary governments and of courts of justice, independent of the rulers, would be swept

away, perhaps for long ages, from the world. In their place would come vast militarisms, ruthless in action, callous of human suffering, scornful of the claims of the weak and the poor. These would trample forward on their destroying path, to occupy and exploit all those regions of the world which, under the mild sway of Queen Victoria and her son and grandson and great-grandsons, have been so faithfully and valiantly preserved.

If Great Britain were to fall as a dominant force among men, or if she were so weakened as to be forced to relax her interest and guidance in India, it must not be supposed that the gap would remain unfilled. Undoubtedly the armed dictator-powers, not only of the East, but of the West, would advance with their fleets and armies to seize and parcel out the inheritance of the Indian peoples among themselves. They would not be hampered by any of those moral scruples or Parliamentary restraints which have made the British connection with India correspond to the great increases in the population and of its wealth and of its education. The fate of Abyssinia in Africa, of Manchuria and Korea in Eastern Asia would fall with harsh scientific severity upon the peoples of Hindustan. At the very moment in their history when these peoples were hopefully advancing towards those ideals of self-government and of progress inculcated by the great Liberal writers of the nineteenth century—Macaulay, John Stuart Mill and others—the harsh reaction of iron despotism enforced by modern appliances would fall upon them.

It is therefore necessary for the gratification of all Indian hopes as well as for the good of her peoples that India should be peaceful, prosperous and wise, and that Britain should remain triumphant and strong. Of late years there has been much talk of the disarmament of Britain and the neglect of her navy. Those times are gone. Under the pressure of events in Europe, Britain is re-arming on a great scale. The British navy, still as strong as any in the world and far stronger than any in Europe, will soon be renewed in power and modernity. That navy casts its protecting shield between the peoples of India and all the dangers that may menace them from without. It guarantees the free and fair working out of the great experiment in democratic and Parliamentary government which Britain has determined to make in India. What madness would it be to weaken the arm that holds the shield, or sap the strengt[illegible] of the just and friendly power b[illegible] and dignity of the Indian peoples[illegible]

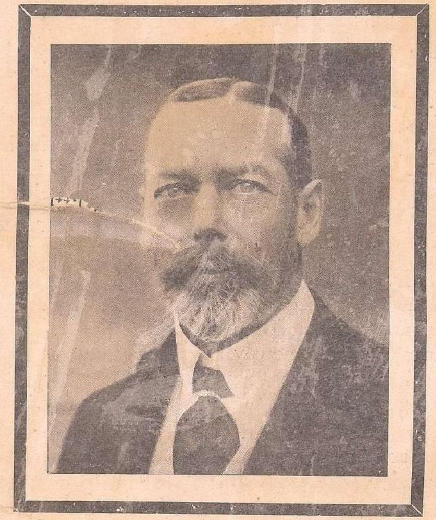
All around, the world has bec[illegible] stern and fierce. Imperialisms arise u[illegible] Parliaments or law. Far gone are the p[illegible] of Queen Victoria and the nineteenth [illegible] The ideals of Liberalism which then seeme[illegible] hopefully about to enwrap the world in peace and plenty are now not merely forgotten, but violently assailed. Force and conquest, the subjugation a[illegible] exploitation of the weak by the strong, the u[illegible] for this purpose of the most terrible agencies [illegible] destruction and of the potent apparatus of propaganda—these are dominant features of the modern world.

Britain and India must stand together for their mutual aid and for self-preservation. Each must help the other to the highest of its power. Each must endeavour to make the other rich and strong. Thus alone may we hope that these most perilous times for the future of mankind will pass away without catastrophe, and that a more generous and gentle age reach the world. All who work for the good government of India and for the improving and strengthening of the ties of interest and honour and duty which unite the British and Indian peoples will not only be helping their own most practical interests, but will also be serving a world cause which has for its object the peace, the freedom and the glory of all the men and women in all the lands.

KING GEORGE THE FIFTH

KING George the Fifth was perhaps the most beloved monarch of recent years. There was a simplicity about him that was true nobility.

H... born in the ... the ...cond son ...nce of Wales, ...ward VII, his elder ...ner Frederick stood ...ween him and the throne until the former's lamented death in 1892.



HIS IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE LATE KING GEORGE V

King George, created Duke of York, was a sailor. For thirteen years he served happily in the Navy with real distinction and pleasure. No English Royal Prince has received promotion so well deserved. In 1883 he was appointed to the command of Torpedo-boat—in those days a torpedo-boat was far from being the comparatively stable and solid craft their successors, the destroyers, are now. At the naval manœuvres in 1884 he earned high praise for his seamanship in bringing into port another torpedo-boat that had been disabled in a storm, and who has not heard the story of his refusal to leave his ship simply to accompany his father to Goodwood races?

King Edward, with vivid recollection of the restrictions imposed upon his own boyhood, insisted that his children should not live cloistered lives cut off from all humanity. King George benefited correspondingly. On the other hand, he had not his father's easy charm or popularity, nor his capacity for mixing with all Europe on the most intimate terms.

The outlook in 1910, on his accession, was black enough to daunt the strongest character. Ireland, the women's suffrage movement, the dispute between Lords and Commoners, all had within them the seeds of serious trouble, whilst the internationl situation grew darker. Nor was the Durbar of the following year an easy ordeal to face.

King George surmounted them. The Durbar was perhaps one of the most gorgeous spectacles of the Century. Unmarred by any serious incident it established the reality of the King-Emperor in the minds of India's millions. The first link in the chain of loyalty and affection was forged.

The King's attempts to assist in a settlement of his English and Irish subjects' unhappy differences were not immediately successful, but, to anticipate, who can say how much the Irish Settlement of 1921 was not due to the friendly pressure, the courageous acts and wise words of King George, both in London and Belfast.

Naturally his reign was dominated by the war of 1914-18. What man could hold a more tragic position than the King? His eldest son was in France, his second son fought at the Battle of Jutland, his own life was not free from danger in the air-raids of those years. And yet, with courage and faith, he kept his position at the head of the nation, encouraged his troops, both the men from overseas and those from the home country, in England, in France, in Italy, and helped his country as best he could to overcome the dreadful trials and sufferings that had been imposed upon them.

After the war his children stepped up beside him to assist him in the burden of monarchy. The Prince of Wales started upon his travels, traversing during the next fifteen years almost the whole of the Empire, and the Americas and Europe as well. The younger brothers did their part in performing the many duties that their positions imposed upon them. And yet, it was for the Throne that all these were done, and as the years passed by, as prosperity rapidly changed into depression, and as depression in its turn gave way to recovery, so did the affection of the people for the man himself grow. Not only was he, the occupant of

the Throne, entitled to loyalty as of right ; he emerged as a man, suffering from illness as his people suffered, meeting difficulty with sacrifice, and triumph with modesty.

And so we reach 1935. The inception of the plan for a Silver Jubilee celebration in that year was undoubtedly a brilliant act of statesmanship. It owed nothing to precedent. The idea sprang fully grown from the minds of the British Cabinet, from a realisation that the opportunity had come when the people could show to their King the gratitude and affection that had grown so deeply during his reign and which there seemed no way of expressing.

The ceremonies were simple. A service of thanksgiving at St. Paul's Cathedral, a series of State drives about London, a naval review. The response did not need stimulation ; spontaneously the people seized their opportunity and were able to convince their King that not merely was he respected, he was loved.

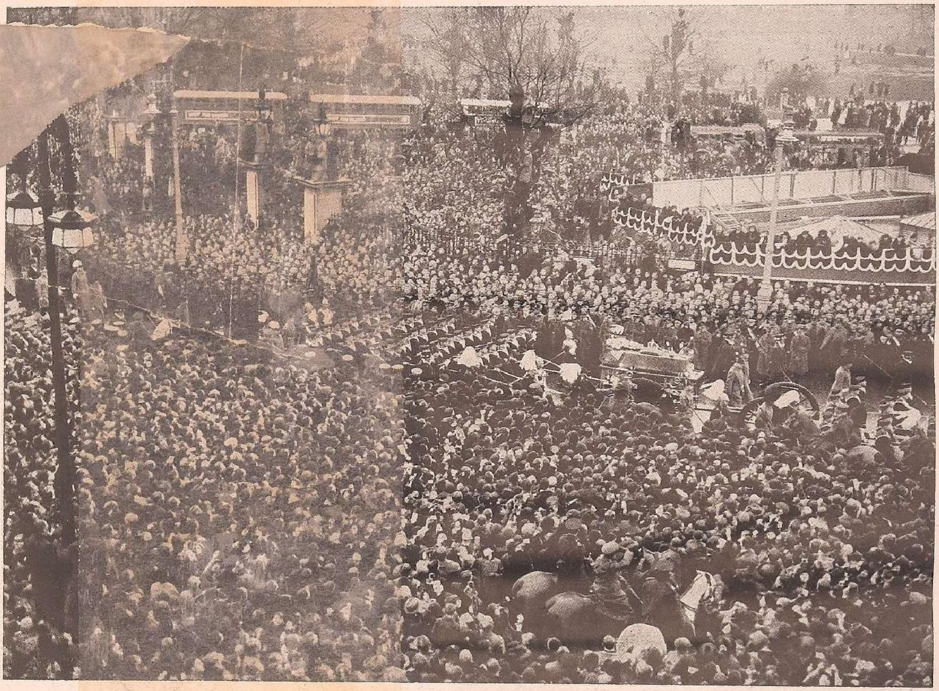
The opportunity would not have occurred again. In January, 1936 old and worn, he died. The nation listened to the news, broadcast or spread by the daily papers, with fear and dismay. The King was dying. The King was dead. The reign was over. A chapter had closed, and fate had started a new page on which no man knew what might be written.

No word of King George V would be complete without some mention of his devoted wife, the Queen Mother. The marriages of Royalty have, by necessity, to have some elements besides that of love. The days when they might properly be called "alliances" are gone, but they are still not the simple marriages that two subjects, without imperial responsibilities, can contract. George V was fortunate. At the time of his marriage he was not the direct heir to the Throne ; his freedom of choice was a little wide, and ... charming Victoria Mary of Te...

Felicity followed them. The s... and graciousness of the Queen won all he... identified herself completely with her new ... her new people, and she set out to be that ... difficult thing, the happy and successful wife of a popular and well-loved King.

It does not need words to describe what that must have meant to King George after his succession in 1910. She was always at his side, always there to help, counsel and console, and, as is human lot, in the end to grieve and mourn. Perhaps it is something to be left with the knowledge that some part of the tradition of service King George V built up, is a joint and not a sole creation.

JUBILEE CELEBRATIONS—KING GEORGE V AND QUEEN MARY AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE
—*Central Press*



FUNERAL OF KING GEORGE V. THE CORTEGE AT MARBLE ARCH

A GREAT KING, BELOVED OF HIS PEOPLE, PASSES TO HIS LAST REST. THOUGH THE END WAS EXPECTED, THE ACTUAL NEWS OF THE MONARCH'S DEATH WAS RECEIVED WITH DISMAY AND A UNIVERSAL SENSE OF ALMOST PERSONAL LOSS BY THE PEOPLE. THE GRIEF-STRICKEN POPULACE LOOKS ON AS THE FUNERAL *cortège* PASSES ALONG THE MARBLE ARCH

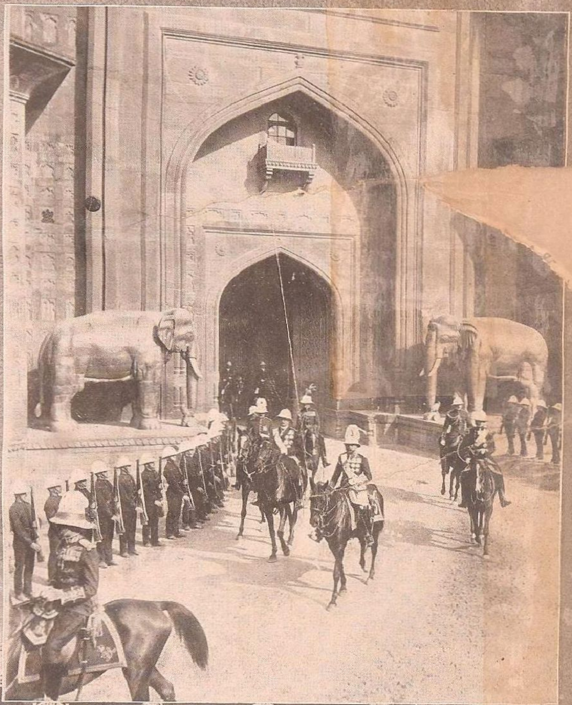
—Central Press

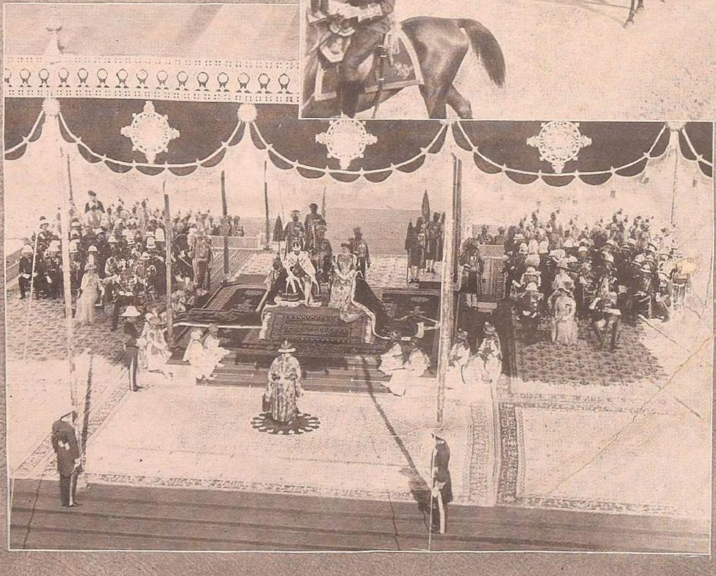
SCENES AT THE

DELHI DURBAR, 1912

THE STATE ENTRY INTO DELHI

CHIEFS PAYING HOMAGE





INDIA PAYS HOMAGE TO

THEIR MAJESTIES AT ST. PAUL'S

KING GEORGE AND QUEEN MARY ACKNOWLEDGING THE CHEERS OF THE CROWD ON THEIR RETURN FROM A CONTINENTAL TOUR IN 1925

THE LATE KING, THE QUEEN MOTHER AND THE LATE QUEEN ALEXANDRA

—*Central Press*

QUEEN MARY

THE QUEEN MOTHER

PORTRAIT OF A REMARKABLE WOMAN

BROUGHT to a station in life that few could fill with success, she maintained above all else her simplicity, her devotion as a wife, her essential goodness as a mother.

So the historians will write when the time comes to record in history the solid human virtues of Her Majesty Queen Mary, the Queen Mother. So will they sum up a lifetime of service, accomplished with dignity, marked by qualities common to few.

And perhaps more than any other single thing will the historians note—her devotion as a wife.

More than any other monarch, King George V was held high in the esteem of his people, as King over the people and as a human being, one of the people. Throughout his life, and notably towards its closing years, he grew in the estimation of his subjects. Whether it was at a Cup Final or at the wedding of one of his children in the Abbey at Westminster—there was always the same warmth of welcome, the same heart-felt singing of God Save the King by those to whom his health and happiness was of first and real importance.

A FAVOURITE PHOTOGRAPH OF HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN MOTHER

And in no small measure was all that due to the Consort of the King, the grace and kindness and serenity with which on so many occasions she supported him, the dignity and quiet distinction with which she established for herself, and in her own right, an important place in national life.

She has always met the innumerable claims upon her time with willingness and good nature. She has always demonstrated keen interest in the affairs of the day, and backed her interest with shrewd experience.

And throughout the long years when she was "first lady in the land" she never for a moment marked Royal patronage with condescension. She has never stooped from high estate, but rather participated in other things eagerly and sympathetically. And always she has shown a generosity of heart that has fortified her against those troubles inevitable in every reign.

This tall, stately woman who holds herself so well is conspicuously the most impressive woman in any gathering. She radiates character and poise; her beauty has withstood the years in remarkable fashion; she dresses always with distinction, never troubled by the dictates of designers.

For such a King was she the perfect consort. Intimately their lives were bound together and interests in common they had many. It was not often that King George embarked upon an undertaking without Queen Mary by his side as guide and inspiration.

From their marriage in 1893—the Prince of Wales to the Princess Victoria Mary, daughter of the Duchess of Teck, a much-beloved English Princess—until those sad days in January, 1936 when the King's life was "passing peacefully to its close," throughout the years they were inseparable.

And knowing that, we can understand the better what Queen Mary has had to bear and overcome during these last troubled months—and bear and overcome alone.

If any had ever doubted the warmth of the British people towards their King and Queen, the celebrations of the Jubilee removed finally all hesitation. Spontaneity was evident on every side. That feeling of devotion had been growing steadily since the dark days of the War when the King and Queen set their people an example in steadfast resolution.

Before the outbreak of hostilities they tried desperately by their private communications to avert catastrophe. When war came, they led the nation with unresting energy and considered no sacrifice too great. And many of the little things that helped in those troublous years emanated from Queen Mary's ever-thoughtful mind.

From then until the Jubilee year she helped King George to bear the burden of monarchy in a time when thrones were tumbling across half the world. And in the Jubilee celebrations themselves, once more she lessened the inevitable calls made upon the King. It will be for history to record the manner in which King George lived through the last months of his life. He was a sick man even throughout the Jubilee; that he carried on, that he was able to carry on, more than we now admit was due to the care and courage of the Queen.

And the Queen, let us remember, is no longer young. This Coronation sees her in her seventieth year; still upright and active, doing twice as much work as many women half her age, active, alert in mind and body.

The qualities that have endeared her to the hearts of so many millions of people, of and without the Empire, will never be forgotten.

FUNERAL OF KING GEORGE V
THE SCENE AT ST. GEORGE'S CHAPEL, WINDSOR

SELDOM into one year of British history has there been packed the drama of the twelve short months whose happenings lead directly to this Coronation.

But because it was a year so fraught with meaning for every single individual in the Empire, a summary and diary of the incidents that piled one on another to make it so may not be without value.

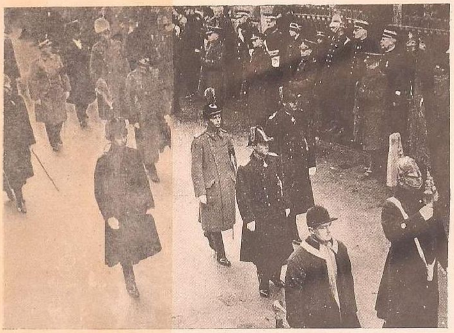
It was only on January 17, with his Christmas broadcast to his "family" still in their ears, that the people heard that His Majesty King George the Fifth was ill at his country home at Sandringham in Norfolk.

Three days later, Sir John Reith, head of the B. B. C., broadcast the news to the whole world: "The King's life is passing peacefully towards its close." An Empire kept vigil as a King was dying and an era ending. For no King of England was ever more beloved than this, the example of all that was best in the British monarchical system.

He was essentially honest and straightforward, not impressed by "Society" as such, but giving every strata of the nation a share of attention. At home with the poor as well as with the peers.

A hard-working man, not averse to holidaying but never shirking a job when there was a job to do (and there generally was one!), he survived the most momentous period which any constitutional monarch has had to live through. The Great War, which caused so many thrones to topple, the economic crisis and the slump which at once bred bitterness and revolution—it was not easy to be a king in these conditions.

George V never for a minute was in danger of losing his throne. He left the work he had taken up, 25 years before, the better for his influence. He was loved by all sections of the people; he must have been a great man for that achievement by itself.



FUNERAL OF KING GEORGE V

KING GEORGE VI AND THE ROYAL DUKES IN THE PROCESSION FROM WINDSOR STATION TO ST. GEORGE'S CHAPEL

So January 20 *is the first date in our diary.*

As King George had made history by broadcasting to his "great family," so history was again made when Parliament was summoned by broadcast message to take Oath of Allegiance to King Edward VIII.

And on January 22, with ancient and picturesque ceremony, the new King was proclaimed. Six days later, a whole world grieved as the late King was taken on his last journey and laid to rest in his beloved Windsor.

What then? The new King plunged into work with a determination which impressed every onlooker. He had sworn to follow in the footsteps of his father; and in those footsteps apparently he moved. Removing here and there anomalies dated by the passage of time; striking out old ceremonies and needless circumlocutions among the elder courtiers; mixing as of old with all people.

On March 1, he broadcast for the first time as King. Within a few days, before the R.M.S. *Queen Mary* had left the Clyde for Southampton, he had toured the ship from stem to stern and talked to many of the Scots craftsmen who had built her.

On May 1, his Civil List was fixed by Parliament at £410,000 a year—compared with King George's £470,000 a year.

On July 18, the MacMahon incident on Constitution Hill startled the world—when Andrew MacMahon was arrested for producing a revolver with intent to harm the King. And the King just watched from his horse.

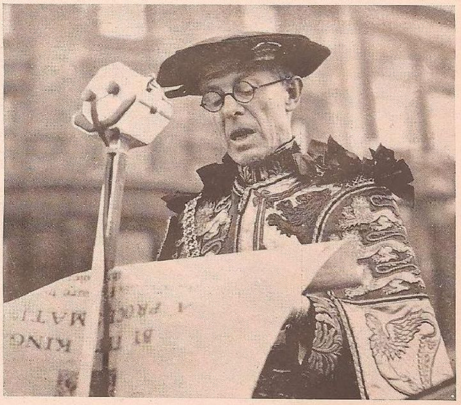
On July 26 the King again aroused national and international esteem by unveiling the Canadian War Memorial on Vimy Ridge in France. A few weeks later, he began his holiday in the Mediterranean—after cancelling a previous plan to stay in France, in order, it was understood, not to embarrass the French authorities who, at that time, were troubled by industrial disputes.

On November 17, the King visited South Wales and returned to London promising that for this gravely-depressed area "Something must be done". But it was too late. The storm that had been hovering all the summer had already broken.

Two days earlier, King Edward had said to Mr. Stanley Baldwin, "I am going to marry Mrs. Simpson, and I am prepared to go......" words more tragic than any that any monarch in modern history has had to utter.

On November 26 the Cabinet held a full meeting on the subject of the King's marriage; on December 2, the Prime Minister had an audience with the King at Buckingham Palace; that same date the "constitutional crisis" broke on a bewildered Europe.

Then, in rapid succession, events moved. Comings and goings between Buckingham Palace



CORONATION PROCLAMATION

LANCASTER HERALD READING THE PROCLAMATION OF KING GEORGE VI, 19TH DECEMBER, 1936

and Downing Street and Fort Belvedere. Cancellations of public engagements by the Royal Family. Consultations, discussions, falls in security prices.

The week-end of December 5—7 was an anxious one: a decision was awaited; Cabinet meetings were held almost continuously; Mrs. Simpson had gone to Cannes; King Edward isolated himself in Fort Belvedere.

On the 7th, Mr. Baldwin made a calm statement to the House of Commons; and Mrs. Simpson offered to withdraw from "an unhappy and untenable situation." Conferences continued. On the 10th the by then expected Abdication was announced in Parliament.

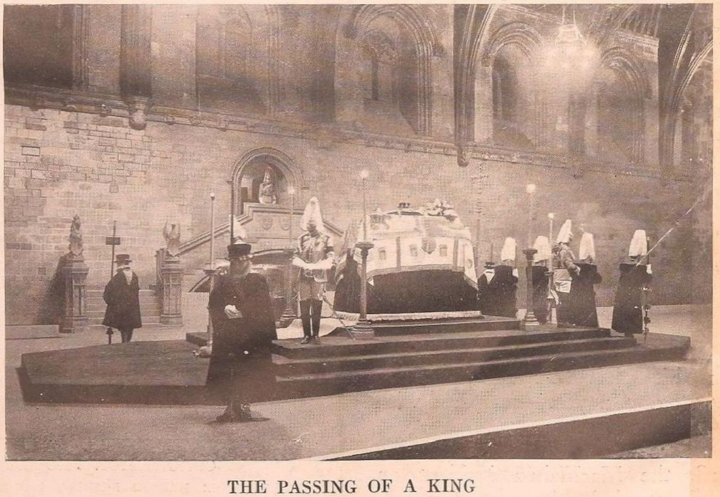
By the next day the Duke of York was King of England. Slow-moving, democratic, parliamentary methods had shown that on occasion the speed more often associated with dictatorships was possible.

On December 11 a farewell, world-wide broadcast was made by Prince Edward, Duke of Windsor. No more moving broadcast has there ever been. Next day the Duke left his own country for France and Austria; his brother was proclaimed King George VI; Members of Parliament took the Oath of Allegiance for the second time in the year.

For a few days, controversy, unkind and bitter at times, was waged around the Abdication issue. It was not long before, on every side, the inevitability of the final decision was admitted; it will be long before the year that witnessed that decision is forgotten.

A kaleidoscope of pictures grave and gay...... of the King's sons mounted in guard over his coffin beneath the timbered roof of Westminster Hall, with queues miles long outside waiting patiently to pay their last respects......of the boyish new king walking bareheaded among his people......of his holiday and his visit to South Wales......of the days of suspense when crisis broke......of a tired, helpless voice broadcasting to the world a decision no man would have taken if it could be avoided......of a forlorn and lonely man leaving the hospitable shores of his own land ......of a new king and queen and two charming princesses taking his place, quietly picking up the threads he had dropped......

......and of Queen Mary, the Queen Mother, patient and silent witness of much that in this year, 1936, must have saddened her almost beyond endurance. Truly, a Queen amongst women.

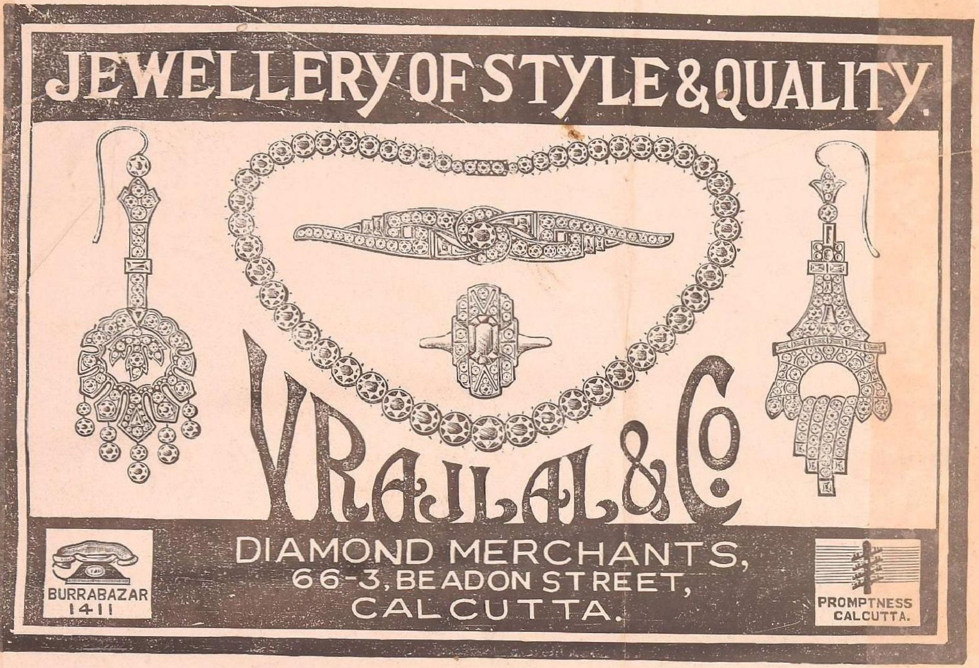


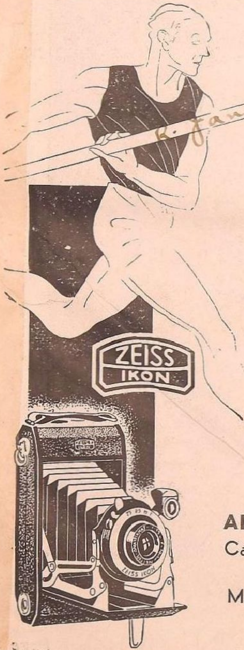
THE PASSING OF A KING

THE LATE KING GEORGE V LYING-IN-STATE IN WESTMINSTER HALL

HIS IMPERIAL MAJESTY KING EDWARD VIII

Photo—1936





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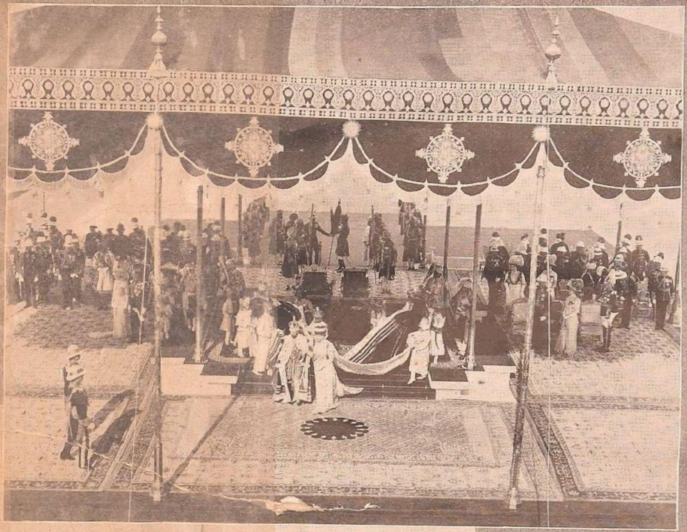
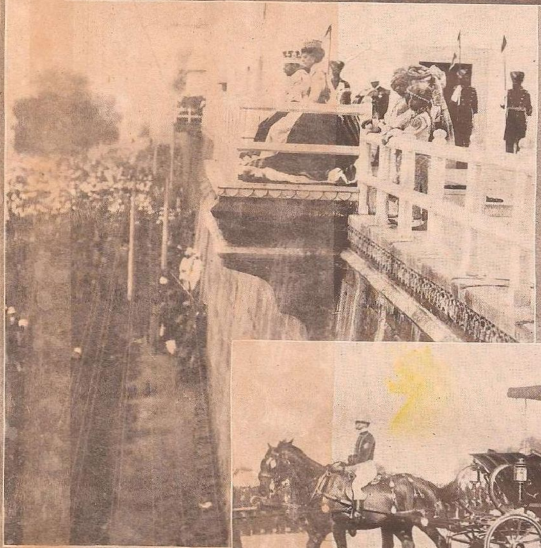
DELHI DURBAR, 1912





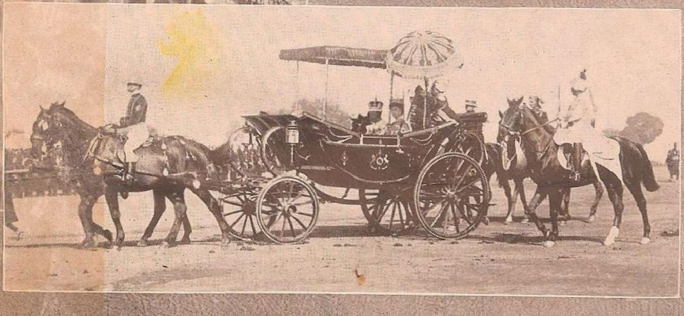
DELHI DURBAR, 1912

KING GEORGE V AND QUEEN MARY LEAVING SHAMIANA

ON THE BALCONY

CORONATION DURBAR

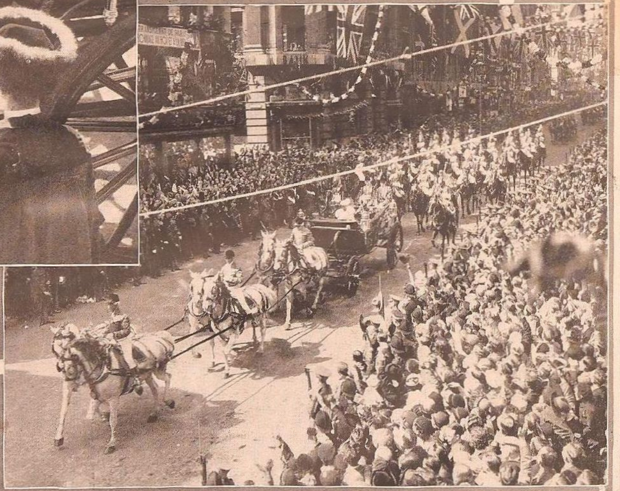
THEIR MAJESTIES ARRIVING FOR THE DURBAR CEREMONY



KING GEORGE V AND QUEEN MARY

KING GEORGE V RECEIVING THE PEARL SWORD FROM THE LORD MAYOR OF LONDON AT TEMPLE BAR
—Topical Press

THE SILVER JUBILEE PROCESSION IN FLEET STREET
—Central Press



who has learned so much in her few years. And always she is cool and self-possessed. She likes to dress well, she likes intensely her lessons, she likes public occasions (but not quite so much as she likes the circus).

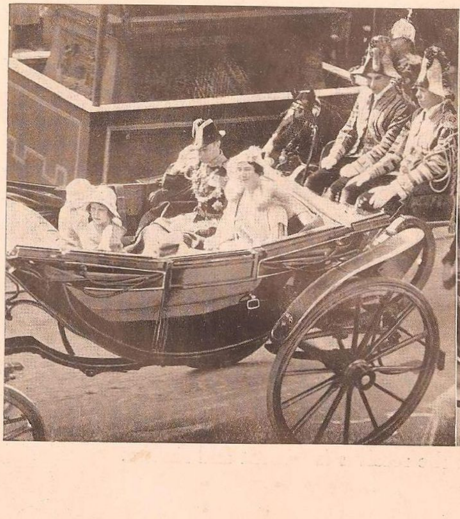
She has glamour, and other somewhat startling qualities; but dominating them all perhaps is her capacity for knowledge. She keeps a scrap book of Europe, learns things in a practical way taught her by Queen Mary and still manages to be a lovable little girl, though heir to the most important throne in the world.

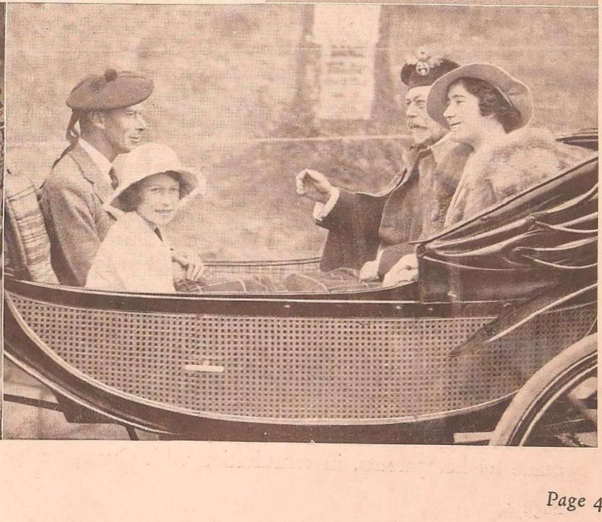
The two Princesses are great pals. Six-year old Princess Margaret Rose may follow her elder sister in games and sometimes lessons; but she too has a mind of her own. The smaller Princess is also musical and has a delightful voice. She speaks beautifully, she is "a darling with a dash of devilment," as one who knows her said. She makes up stories, likes acting, and remains quite unconscious of her position.

Dancing is her great joy; and she is never happier than with her own piano—taking lessons with five fingers and a great deal of seriousness!

And she delights in a romp with her sister. Sometimes those romps end in nursery quarrels—for Margaret Rose is mischievous—once put salt in her sister's tea, tapioca in her bath . . .

But the quarrels are over before bed-time: ending in a bed-time kiss. And that is as it should be for the two most important little girls in Britain. No quarrels!





"... and THE OTHER MEMBERS OF THE ROYAL FAMILY"

"... and the other members of the Royal Family." So we end our toasts; and so we are reminded of those not yet referred to in detail in this Coronation record.

First must reference be made to the two young Princesses who have suddenly become so much nearer to the hearts of the British people by virtue of the task their parents have been called upon to perform.

Attractive, unaffected little girls, Princess Elizabeth and Princess Margaret Rose have taken their places in the life of the Royal Family in a perfectly natural unspoiled manner.

Princess Elizabeth, eleven years old this summer of the Coronation, has, it must be said at once, all the qualities of queenship; charm and dignity and yet determination. She knows her will, and yet she recognises the superior authority of others. Princess Margaret Rose, now seven years old, is quieter, shyer—perhaps because she has not yet had her sister's already wide experiences. For Princess Elizabeth was the favourite of King George and Queen Mary, and on many public occasions she was permitted to accompany them.

In one thing it is difficult to observe any difference between the two young princesses: their obvious affection for their parents and their grandmother, Queen Mary. Many a casual passer-by at 124 Piccadilly (where as Duke and Duchess of York the King and Queen lived) has seen two pretty little faces at an upper window and two tiny hands waving as the Queen Mother steps into her car.

Princess Elizabeth will never go to school, as other children do, as her sister will. She has to be trained as a Queen. Plans have already been made by her parents, in consultation with Queen Mary who has most decided views on the duties and deportment of a future Queen. Special tutors must be selected for this subject and that; and Queen Mary herself will inculcate into the young Princess the demands of Court life and of "her people."

The Duke of Gloucester, five years younger than the King, and his attractive wife have been less in the public eye: largely because of the Duke's preoccupation with life in the Army in which he has had a distinguished career. Now that career has been ended—at a family conference at Sandringham, where it was decided that the Duke should help his brother with affairs of State. To that end the Duke and Duchess are moving into York House, St. James's Palace, where for so long Edward lived as Prince.

Better known are the Duke and Duchess of Kent, their curly-headed eighteen-months' son, Prince Edward, and their baby girl born on Christmas Day.

As Prince George and Princess Marina they made a brilliantly attractive couple and their marriage at Westminster Abbey was a spectacle few Londoners will forget. The Duke of Kent has travelled extensively, has an intimate knowledge of the business of Government in Whitehall, and now displays a delight in family life: the young Prince Edward, decked out in bright blue clothes knitted for him by Queen Mary herself, already the idol of the Royal family.

Three years older than the Duke of Kent is the Princess Royal, now for 15 years the wife of the Earl of Harewood, and mother of two boys. But comparatively little is seen of this small family, though the popularity of Queen Mary's only daughter is considerable. And on those occasions when she does make public appearances, the welcome she receives is fervent and sincere.

Finally, a word on the royal line immediately preceding the memorable reign of King George the Fifth.

So much has been written of Queen Victoria by contemporary historians that the last analysis of her brilliant reign has still to be made. That she taxed the patience of her ministers, that her patience was taxed by them, is clear for all to see. The conflict of the limitations of constitutional monarchy was never more pronounced than in her reign ; and she carried a heavy personal burden for many initial years.

Withal, she dominated the public scene and influenced beyond measure the public mind. When she died the throne of England was higher in the people's estimate than ever it had been since Queen Elizabeth.

A different distinction marked the reign of King Edward the Seventh. He was a man of the world, shrewd and genial and approachable, bridging with some genius the transition period in English history between the old sovereignty and the new democracy.

He saw the development of the popular expression and if he did not deliberately encourage it, he never hampered its progress. He was jealous of Court etiquette and yet, to his intimates, remained the friendliest of men. And for the international difficulty he had especial qualities of sharp observation and quick decision.

And, perhaps, not always in the obvious fashion, he showed the way to the era of popular monarchy inaugurated on his death in 1910 by King George the Good.

FOUR GENERATIONS OF BRITISH ROYALTY

THREE GENERATIONS OF THE ROYAL HOUSE
KING GEORGE V, KING EDWARD VII AND THE DUKE OF WINDSOR, WHEN HE WAS PRINCE OF WALES
—*Central Press*

QUEEN VICTORIA. Born in Kensington Palace, May 24, 1819. Succeeded William IV to the Throne in 1837. Married her cousin, Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, in 1840. Her long reign saw more changes—political, social, industrial—than any other in British history ; and more great Prime Ministers—Melbourne, Peel, Palmerston, Disraeli, Gladstone, Salisbury. Celebrated Diamond Jubilee 1898 ; died January 22, 1901.

EDWARD VII. Born in Buckingham Palace, November 8, 1841, eldest son of Queen Victoria. Travelled extensively as Prince of Wales, visiting India in 1875. Became King-Emperor on January 22, 1901, and marked his short reign with great interest in foreign affairs, becoming known as Edward the Peacemaker. Married Alexandra, daughter of King Christian of Denmark, in 1863 and lived for many years at Marlborough House. Died on May 6, 1910.

GEORGE V. Born in London, June 3, 1865. Served in Navy from 1877 to 1892. In 1893, married Mary, only daughter of the Duchess of Teck. Was Duke of Cornwall when his father succeeded to the throne and was then made Prince of Wales. Became King on May 6, 1910, discharging his duties with remarkable skill and success. Popularity marked by spontaneous demonstrations in the Jubilee of 1935, and earlier, both at home and during his many visits abroad. Died after short illness at Sandringham, January 20, 1936.

EDWARD VIII. Succeeded King George to the Throne on January 20, 1936. Born at Richmond, June 23, 1894. Educated at Osborne and Oxford, created Prince of Wales at Carnarvon in 1910, served on various fronts during the Great War. Then travelled extensively, displaying keen interest in international affairs as well as in affairs at Home. Abdicated on December 10, 1936, in favour of his brother, the Duke of York, following on his decision to marry Mrs. Wallis Simpson.

KING GEORGE VI. Born at Sandringham, December 14, 1895. Rear Admiral of the Fleet (1932), Air Vice-Marshal, and Colonel of several regiments. Married Lady Elizabeth Bowes-Lyon, daughter of the Earl of Strathmore, in 1932, and has two daughters, Princess Elizabeth and Princess Margaret Rose. Displayed keen interest in social and industrial matters affecting the welfare of the people before his accession as King on December 10, 1936.

CORONATION, 1911—PROCESSION PASSING THROUGH ADMIRALTY ARCH
—*Central Press*

TUESDAY, MAY 11—Presentation of Addresses and Loyal Greetings by Prime Ministers of the Dominions and the Representatives of India and of the Colonial Empire.

Luncheon Party by the King and Queen at Buckingham Palace for British Commonwealth Representatives.

Dinner Party by the Duke of Gloucester.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 12—*CORONATION—EMPIRE BROADCAST BY THE KING IN THE EVENING.*

THURSDAY, MAY 13—State Banquet.

FRIDAY, MAY 14—Dinner to the King and Queen by the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs at the Foreign Office.
Court Ball at Buckingham Palace.

SATURDAY, MAY 15—Reception for, and departure of Foreign Envoys and Deputations.

SUNDAY, MAY 16—Whit Sunday.

MONDAY, MAY 17—Whit Monday.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 19—The King and Queen drive to and lunch at the Guildhall in the City.

THURSDAY, MAY 20—Naval Review by the King at Spithead.

MONDAY, MAY 24—Empire Day. The King and Queen attend Service at St. Paul's Cathedral.

TUESDAY, MAY 25—Dinner to the King and Queen by the Prime Minister, at 10, Downing Street.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 26—Birthday of Queen Mary. (Court Ball, Buckingham Palace).

THURSDAY, MAY 27—The King and Queen will be present at an Evening Reception by the London County Council.

FRIDAY, MAY 28—Levee.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 9—Official celebration of the King's Birthday. Trooping the Colour at the Horse Guard's Parade.

THURSDAY, JUNE 10—Investiture.

FRIDAY, JUNE 11—Investiture.

TUESDAY, JUNE 22—Levee.
Garden Party at Buckingham Palace.

CORONATION OF KING GEORGE V AT WESTMINSTER ABBEY
—*Central Press*

SUNDAY, JUNE 27—Review of Ex-Service Men by the King.

THURSDAY, JULY 1—Court.

MONDAY, JULY 5 TO MONDAY, JULY 12—Visit by the King and Queen to Scotland.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 14 AND THURSDAY, JULY 15—Visit by the King and Queen to Wales.

THURSDAY, JULY 22—Garden Party at Buckingham Palace.

PROCESSIONAL ROUTES

On the day of the Coronation the routes will be as follows:—

FROM BUCKINGHAM PALACE, by way of West and North sides of the Victoria Memorial, The Mall, Admiralty Arch, South side of Trafalgar Square, Whitehall, Parliament Square, and Broad Sanctuary, to the West Entrance of the Westminster Abbey.

FROM WESTMINSTER ABBEY, the return journey will be *via*

Broad Sanctuary,
Parliament Square,
Bridge Street,
Victoria Embankment,
Northumberland Avenue,
Trafalgar Square,
Cockspur Street,
Pall Mall,
St. James's Street,
Piccadilly Circus,
Regent Street,
Oxford Circus,
Oxford Street,
Through the Marble Arch,
East Carriage Road to Hyde Park,
Hyde Park Corner,
Constitution Hill.
Victoria Memorial, and thus to
Buckingham Palace.

On the journey to the City Guildhall for lunch with the Lord Mayor of London and the Aldermen of the City, the King and Queen will travel by the direct route of:—

The Strand,
Fleet Street,
St. Paul's Churchyard, and
Cheapside,

returning by way of Queen Victoria Street and the Embankment.

STANDS ON THE ROUTE

The Coronation Committee, without encroaching on the space rightfully claimed by the public, believes that it will be able to provide stands accommodating some 85,000 people, all of whom will have a "reasonable view" of the procession, in these thoroughfares:—

East Carriage Drive in Hyde Park,
Hamilton Palace Gardens,
Constitution Hill,
The Mall,
The Palace of Westminster,
Parliament Square.

In the first place, accommodation is being reserved for representatives from various spheres of national life and from the Empire and foreign countries. Provision is promised, too, for visitors from the Empire Overseas.

IN THE ABBEY

The scheme of seating decided upon for Westminster Abbey will make it possible to provide accommodation for between seven thousand and eight thousand people.

Peers are to be seated in the south transept and peeresses in the galleries. Members of foreign royal families, foreign diplomats and other guests of first importance will have seats in the choir.

FLOODLIT BUILDINGS

London during the Coronation ceremonies will be brilliantly floodlit at many of its most historic points, presenting to the visitor a glimpse of a London which even its inhabitants are seldom able to see.

The official buildings and places to be floodlit include Buckingham Palace, the Victoria Memorial, St. James's Palace, St. James's Park and lake, Westminster Abbey, the National Gallery, the Tower of London, the Terrace of the Houses of Parliament, Big Ben, Nelson's Column in Trafalgar Square, Somerset House, the Round Tower and St. George's Chapel, Windsor Castle, Hampton Court Palace, and the Royal Naval College, Woolwich.

Illuminations will begin on May 12 and continue until May 17 and in some cases after. In addition, of course, many private buildings will be similarly illuminated.

STREET DECORATIONS

Unless they are damaged by weather, street decorations will remain in place until Thursday, May 27. And, remembering the brilliant designs that brightened and beautified central London during the Jubilee celebrations, they promise to be striking and novel.

The City of London Corporation and the Westminster City Council are collaborating in certain designs. Blue, white and gold will predominate in the colour schemes. Masts rising from the pavement at seventy feet intervals will provide the framework for the street decorations.

Bond Street is to be decorated from a design by Mrs. Acland, selected from among 160 suggestions submitted. In Regent Street another piece of collaboration is likely,—floral window boxes stretching the whole length of the street may be seen.

CORONATIONS—NOW AND THEN

These are the facts. Now if we may give way to fancy, let us look into this Coronation and see what lesson is provided by the most comprehensive programme of its kind ever devised.

The ceremony in Westminster Abbey is unchanging; but the celebrations outside move with the times. They will be larger than in 1911, and frequently different. In 1911, there were no Radio, no Air Force, no ex-Service men. In 1937, the King speaks over the Radio, reviews the Air Force and the ex-Service men.

The route of the procession this year will be two miles longer than in the last coronation. More prominence will, rightly, be given to the representatives from the Empire Overseas.

These are the innovations; what will be lacking? Well, there were noteworthy differences when King George V was crowned.

The day before the Coronation then was a Day of Intercession; on the day after there was a Royal Progress through London. There was, too, on the earlier occasion a concert, as part of the celebrations, at the Albert Hall, as well as royal visits to the theatre.

And Crystal Palace, now a ruined mass of the charred remains of a disastrous fire, then witnessed a Festival of Empire which was opened by King George the Fifth.

Times change, and men move with them. But in essentials this will not be so very different a ceremony. The pageantry and the pomp, and the simple enthusiasm of a great people, will be very like those our fathers and mothers witnessed.

So it has been through the ages as each King was crowned and so it will be so long as crowns and Kingdoms do survive.

If this season of festivity helps to bind still further together the peoples of the Empire in a common cause, sharing a common heritage, it will be something of far more than Imperial benefit alone. The stabilising influence of the British monarchy in a world of contradictions is worth maintaining.

SPIRITUAL SIGNIFICANCE OF THE CORONATION

A CEREMONY of the antiquity of the Coronation would not be human if it had not undergone some changes in both form and significance during the twelve hundred years of its survival.

In the days of the Saxon Kings of England, the ceremony was in part an election, in part a religious ceremony. The doctrine of hereditary succession from father to eldest son was not completely accepted in the minds of men. A King was still chosen by his people, and not until we reach the reign of Edward I do we find that the King dates his reign from the death of his predecessor, instead of, as before, from the date of his coronation. But part of the Coronation Oath has always been an oath to protect the Constitution of the Kingdom, and in that sense the Constitution exists separately from the person of the King.

But more than anything else the Coronation is a religious service in which the Bishops invest the King with his office of Deputy of God for the government of his people on Earth and the protection of his Church.

This is common to all European Coronations. The Holy Roman Emperor, by far the most important ruler in Europe during the Middle Ages, was only Emperor-Elect until he had been crowned at Rome. So were the Kings of France and the Tsars of Russia created such by the Church.

Furthermore, by his Coronation, a King became a priest of God. Both the Holy Roman Emperor and the Kings of France, after their Coronation, were treated by the Roman Church as persons entitled to take part in the services of the Church as priests. Their Coronation robes resembled those used in the consecration of a Bishop, their oaths were as much a consecration of themselves to the service of the people as those taken by a priest.

It is for this reason, the fact that the King is Head of the English Church and a priest within it, that he is directly and solely responsible for the appointment of Bishops, even of Archbishops. Although nominally a Bishop is chosen by the Dean and Chapter of the particular diocese, they are only permitted to choose the person nominated by the King. And it is from this fact that the early Kings and their subjects derived their belief in the King's power to cure diseases by his touch. Charles II in this way touched over ninety thousand persons to cure their illnesses.

A Coronation is also in part a military ceremony in which the King is presented with the spurs and sword of Knightly duty. It is equally a religious service in which the dignitaries of the Church by appointing and crowning their King invest him with spiritual grace and leadership.

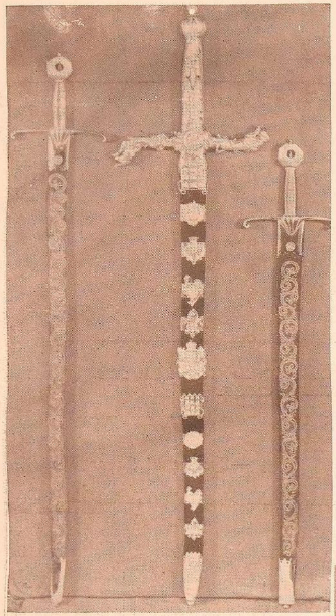
In that sense the English Coronation Service is unique. Gone is the Holy Roman Emperor. There are no more Kings of France or Tsars of All the Russias. The Pope no longer is a temporal power. Only in the Western Isles of Europe is a King so consecrated to serve both his people and his religion.

THE FOUR DUCHESSES WHO WILL BEAR THE QUEEN'S CANOPY

RUTLAND, NORFOLK, ROXBURGH AND BUCCLEAUCH

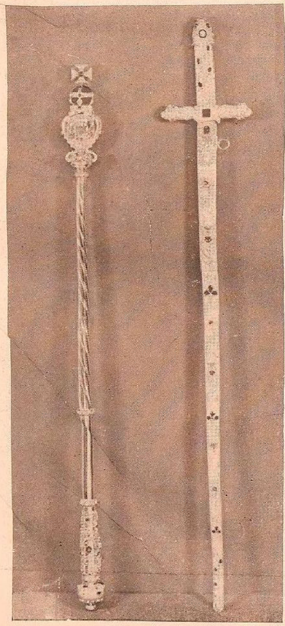
—Sport and General

CROWN JEWELS AND REGALIA

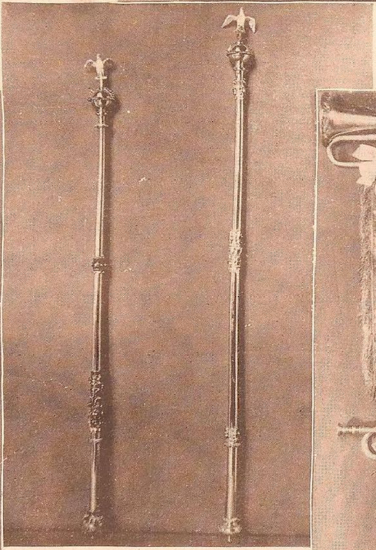


SWORDS OF STATE

THE AMPULLA AND SPOON USED FOR THE ANOINTING BY THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY



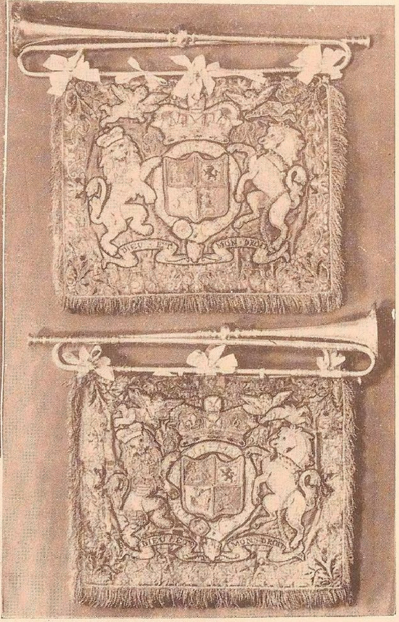
ROYAL SCEPTRE AND JEWELLED SWORD

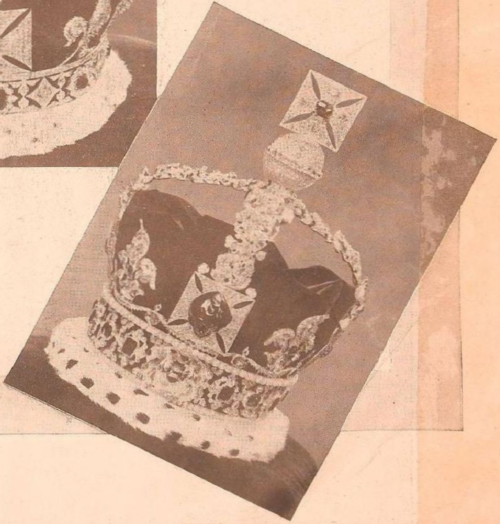


SCEPTRES OF THE KING AND THE QUEEN

RIGHT:

THE STATE TRUMPETS WHICH WILL SOUND THE FANFARES





TOP: THE PRINCE OF WALES' CROWN AND THE IMPERIAL STATE CROWN

CENTRE: ST. EDWARD'S CROWN

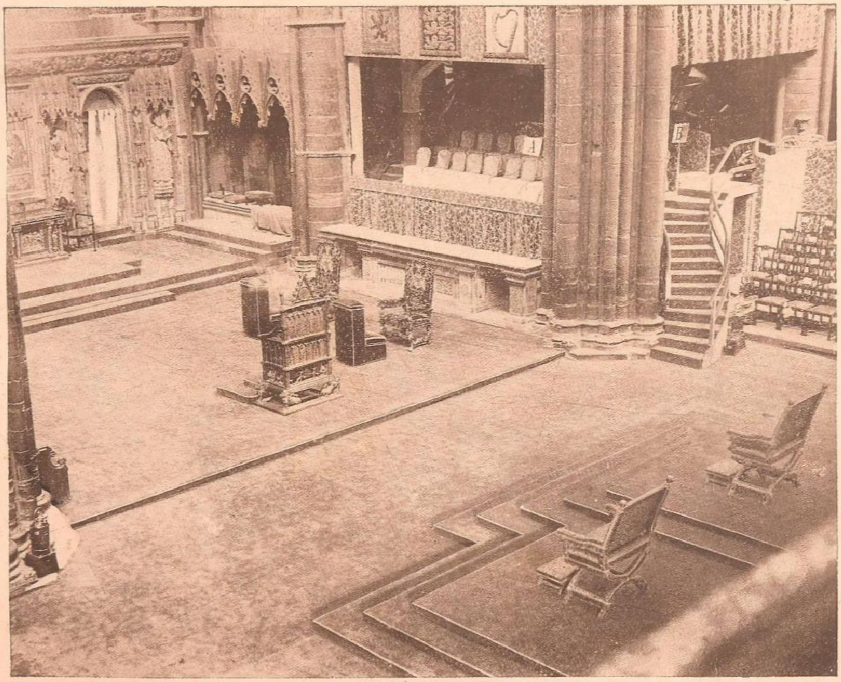
BELOW: QUEEN MARY'S CROWN AND THE IMPERIAL CROWN OF INDIA

MUSIC OF THE CORONATION

ONE cannot describe our Norman sovereigns as musical. The "Te Deum" was sufficient for them and it is not until we reach the Coronation of Henry V, the great Plantagenet King, that we find that music is beginning to play a part in the service. His favourite instrument was the harp, and only harps were used at his coronation. He even took his retinue of minstrels with him on his honeymoon. This musical tradition continued to the time of Henry VIII.

Charles II, at his first crowning at Scone, had no music save the singing of a psalm, but on his coronation, after the Restoration, he made up for this lack. Matthew Lock was the composer of all the ceremonial music, whilst Henry Lawes and Henry Cooke each composed an anthem. The rather dry comment of Pepys was, "So great a noise that I could make but little of the music."

The coronations of James II and Anne were marked by the composition for them of more anthems by Henry Purcell and Jeremiah Clarke, but it is not until we reach the reigns of the Georges that we find the introduction of Handel's music—one at least of his coronation anthems has been sung at every coronation since. These four anthems are "Let my bond be strengthened," "Zadok the Priest," "The King shall rejoice," and "My heart is inditing". They were sung for the first time on 11th October, 1727.



THE STAGE AS SET FOR THE CORONATION OF THE LATE KING GEORGE V AND QUEEN MARY
THE SCENE IN WESTMINSTER ABBEY SHOWING THE POSITION OF THE CORONATION CHAIR
THRONES AND SEATS

THE CROWN JEWELS

LEFT: A JEWELLED STATE SWORD, CENTRE: THE IMPERIAL STATE CROWN AND TOP: ST. EDWARD'S CROWN (WHICH WAS MADE FOR THE CORONATION OF CHARLES II IN 1662)

Both George III and George IV were musical. George IV insisted on a rehearsal of the whole of the music for his coronation. He had already a King's Band of wind instruments, under Kramer, and on the King's direction, he added to the orchestral score of the anthem "Blessed be the Throne, Lord God of Israel." This band of wind instruments comprised twenty-nine instruments. In addition to the re-orchestrated anthem, another anthem for the coronation was composed by Attwood.

The coronation music for the coronation of both Edward VII and George V was under the control of Sir Frederick Bridge, then organist of Westminster Abbey. The choirs of the Chapel Royal, St. Paul's and St. George's, Windsor, were added to the Abbey choir. The music ranged from the sixteenth century onwards. Henry Purcell's offertory was used. "Zadok the Priest" was the anthem of Handel to be sung, while Sir Arthur Sullivan, Sir Charles Stanford, Sir John Stainer, Sir Walter Parratt and Sir Alexander Mackenzie represented the nineteenth and twentieth centuries.

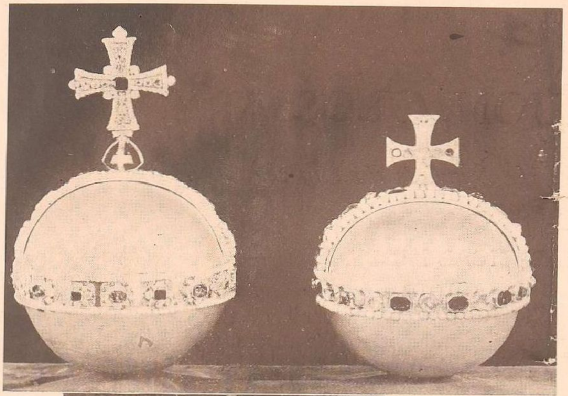
At the coronation of George V the "Veni Creator" was sung in plain-song, "Zadok the Priest" at the anointing. The culminating point of the ceremony is the crowning. Here "Confortare", to a setting of Sir Walter Parratt, was sung, and this was followed by "Rejoice in the Lord, O ye righteous," specially composed by Sir Frederick Bridge.

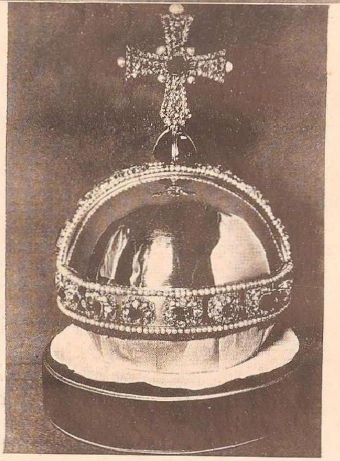
But perhaps the most impressive moment was at the close of the service when the King, crowned, approached the west door on his way to meet his people outside the Abbey. The whole of the choir was in the procession, and the hymn sung was "O God our help in ages past." The music swelled as the procession emerged until the choir was almost overwhelmed. The people of London were claiming their right to join in this hymn of Thanksgiving, and the King emerged into the daylight with the whole of choir, congregation and spectators singing the last verse of the hymn. It is on occasions like that that one realises how natural it is for man to lift up his voice and rejoice.

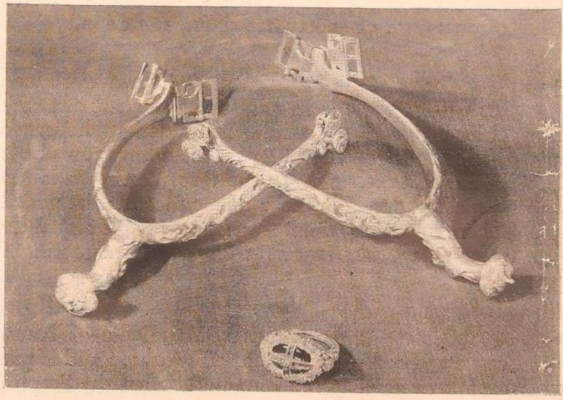
ABOVE: THE KING (THEN DUKE OF YORK) AND THE GIRL GUIDES COMMISSIONER AT WELLINGTON, NEW ZEALAND, IN 1927
—*Topical Press*

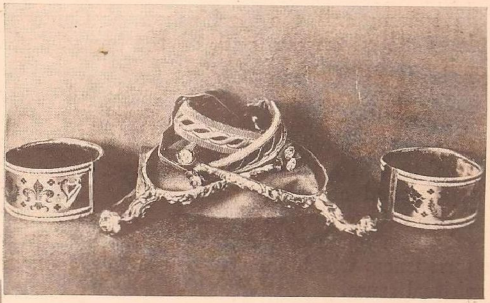
AS DUKE AND DUCHESS OF YORK, MAKING A TOUR OF THE MAKWAR DAM IN 1925
—*Topical Press*

CROWN JEWELS AND REGALIA









THE ORBS OF THE KING AND THE QUEEN

THE KING'S ORB. HELD IN THE KING'S LEFT HAND AFTER HE HAS BEEN CROWNED

THE SPURS, WHICH ARE THE EMBLEMS OF KNIGHTHOOD AND CHIVALRY AND THE CORONATION RING, WHICH EMBRACES A VERY VALUABLE SAPPHIRE AND FOUR LONG NARROW RUBIES, AND WHICH IS THE KING'S PRIVATE PROPERTY.

THE OFFICIAL CORONATION MUG

ST. GEORGE'S SPURS AND THE BRACELETS

A CORONATION GLOSSARY

The Significance of the Symbols used in the Coronation Service

AN ALPHABETICAL INDEX

AMPULLA—is the equivalent of the Jewish "horn" of old. That to be used in the present ceremony is in the form of a Golden Eagle and is one of the oldest items in the Regalia. It is in this that the oil of the Anointing is contained.

Anointing—The use of oil in the Anointing ceremony links the rite of coronation with the earliest blessing of kings which history knows. The King sits in a chair placed in the direct centre of the sanctuary. The Dean of Westminster fills the spoon; and the Archbishop of Canterbury places the oil on the head, on the breast, and on both hands of the King.

Armilla—is one more name for the stole worn as a sign of "God's embracing". A band of cloth of gold, with a heavy golden fringe, the Armilla is presented at each Coronation by the ancient Girdler's Company in the City. It "enfolds" the body, as a token of the sincerity and wisdom and graciousness which should "enfold" the King in a spiritual sense.

Canopy—is held by four Knights of the Garter and four Peeresses of the Realm during the Anointing of the King and Queen.

Cap of Maintenance—sometimes called the Cap of Estate, is of red velvet, flecked with ermine. It is this which King George will wear on his way to the Abbey for the Coronation service and take off at his private devotions, but continue to wear during the Recognition, the Sermon and the Taking of the Oath. The cap is rimmed with pearls and in appearance is similar to a coronet.

Chair, King Edward's—is used for the crowning itself. Edward the First brought this chair from Scone, a spoil of the Scottish War, and dedicated it to the memory of Edward the Confessor. Beneath it is the block of red stone which, legend records, was Jacob's pillow at Bethel, given to Joseph and passed to the Temple of Solomon, and taken from thence by the prophet Jeremiah to Ireland, and thence to Scone. Whatever the truth of legend, this is certainly the most famous chair in the world.

Colobium Sidonis—part of the symbolic attire of a knight put upon the King by the Dean of Westminster after the Anointing. A white garment, it is similar to a surplice, and its use is part of the feudal investiture.

Coronets—for the peers, are of silver gilt over a cap of crimson velvet, flecked with ermine and with gilt tassel added. A baron's coronet has six silver balls around the ring; a viscount's sixteen balls. For earls, eight balls are raised upon points. A marquis's coronet shows four large strawberry leaves, a duke's eight. Princes of the Blood's coronets are of somewhat different design.

Crown—the Imperial State Crown was made for Queen Victoria in 1838 from the best of many older crowns. It includes in its design thousands of the most precious stones, including 300 pearls of exquisite setting. In the Queen's Crown is the world-famous Kohi-noor diamond of India, added when Queen Alexandra was crowned. Frequently referred to, not inaccurately, as "a mountain of light".

Glove—is presented by the Duke of Newcastle as Lord of the Manor of Worksop and is put on after receiving the Ring and before the Sceptre and Cross.

OFFICIAL CORONATION HAIR STYLES
(THE CURL CROWN HALO)

LADY IRIS MOUNTBATTEN AND LADY URSULA MANNERS
WHO HAVE BEEN INVITED TO CARRY THE QUEEN'S TRAIN FOR THE CORONATION

—*Sport and General*

Liber Regalis—is the work setting out the rites and symbols of the Coronation ceremonies at the Abbey of Westminster, composed by the Benedictine monks, and consisting of 38 leaves of vellum.

Oath—is the reaffirmation in the Coronation service of the word pledged when the Houses of Parliament recognise the King's accession. Actually in parchment form, which the King signs after it has been placed before him by the Lord Great Chamberlain.

Orb—less than a foot high, but richly set with jewels. Emblem of the power and authority which the King is given, the cross upon it representing the example of Christ which is always to be followed.

Pallium—Just as the roundness of the Orb is said to signify the round world, so the four corners of the square-shaped Pallium are declared to represent the "four quarters of the earth" which are subject to God's rule. The King wears this during the Coronation and Homage, the Robe Royal (as the Pallium is sometimes called) completing the Coronation dress. Empire symbols appear on the robe, the lotus of India having been added to the robe of Edward the Seventh.

Ring—this is the world's best known wedding ring: the "wedding-ring of England". Traditionally delivered by the Keeper of the Jewel House in the Tower of London. In practice now made afresh for every King. The present ring is in gold, set with rubies in the form of a Cross of St. George.

Sceptre—is the token of kingly dignity. Nearly three feet high, it, at one time, probably represented the spear of the warrior. The Hand of Justice upon it tempers the suggestion of power with that of justice.

Spoon of the Anointing—has, like the Ampulla, been in use since the twelfth century. Is of thick silver, strongly gilded, and has, inset, four pearls.

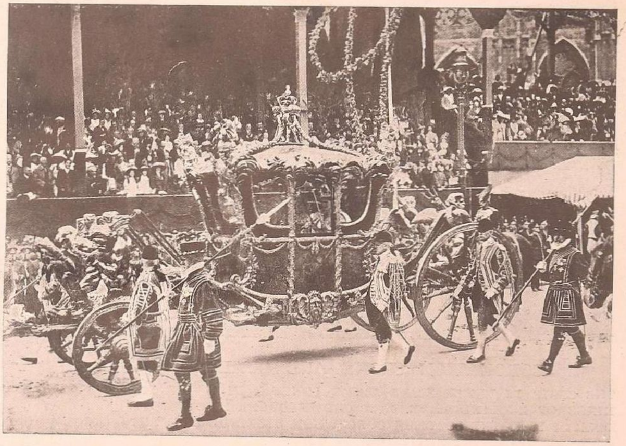
State Coach—was built for George the Third in 1762 and cost at that time a little under £8,000. Designed by Sir William Chambers, with panels by Cipriana, and carvings by Joseph Wilton, R.A., representing England, Scotland and Ireland.

Suhertinica—like its name, a kind of tunic, loose and consisting of cloth of gold, which the King wears for the Anointing ceremony.

Swords—Finally, swords play an important part in the ceremony. The Sword of State, a double-handed weapon, is affixed with the orb, the portcullis, harp, thistle and rose, and borne in a crimson velvet scabbard. But when the time comes for girding, a different sword, in a purple velvet scabbard, is substituted and the Sword of State is laid aside in the retiring room. The second sword used for the girding of the King is known as the Sword in the Scabbard of Purple Velvet and is girt about His Majesty as a token that he may not bear it in vain—and "do justice, stop the growth of iniquity, protect the Holy Church of God....." Later, the King offers the Sword at the Altar and a Peer redeems it for 100 shillings from the Dean of Westminster. Other swords used in the ceremony are the Sword of Temporal Justice, which has a pointed edge, and the Sword of Ecclesiastical Justice, which has a blunted edge. These are invariably carried by soldiers renowned for valour.

HISTORY AND PAGEANTRY OF THE CORONATION

THE Coronation of the rulers of Britain is the most ancient ceremony in Europe, continuing back as it does to the reign of Aidan in the seventh century. The earlier Saxon kings were crowned at Kingston-on-Thames, near London. Thereafter Winchester was the most usual place for the ceremony, until, with the advent of the Normans, Westminster Abbey became the shrine of English monarchy.



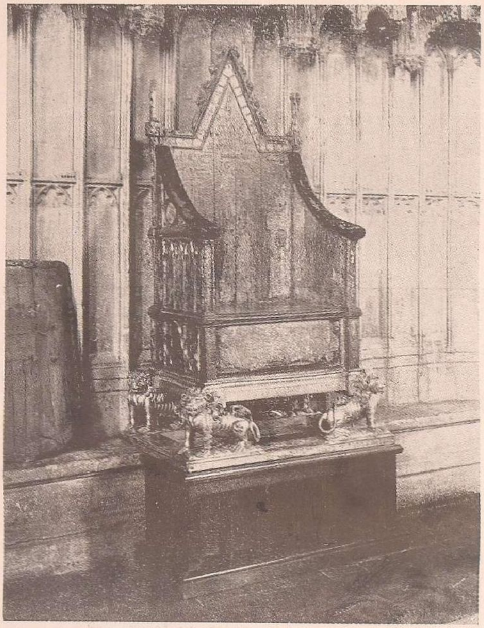
COronation of King George V
THE KING AND QUEEN IN THE CORONATION COACH AS IT LEFT WESTMINSTER ABBEY

Not only is it the shrine; the ecclesiastics who form the corporate body of the Abbey are the individuals who carry out the ceremony and serve their King during it. The Dean ministers the chalice with the wine that is part of the service, and blesses the holy oil with which the King is anointed, while the Prebendaries carry the regalia of the King. Moreover, the very fabric of the Abbey is under the direct control of the King. It is he who orders it to be closed whilst it is prepared for his coronation.

The Order of the ceremony itself is a continuous tale. We may take it up with the Coronation Service used in the ninth century, the Pontifical of Egbert (Archbishop of York in 732 A.D.), now to be found in a library at Rouen. The Orders grew in solemnity and formality. The next is that used at the close of the reigns of the Saxon Kings who ended with Harold, and, such is the continuity of English life, the Coronation ceremony of Harold was probably followed at that of his conqueror William I. The third existing Order is that used at the Coronation of Richard I. By the time the Second Richard came to the throne in 1377 it had grown into an even more elaborate ceremony inscribed in the *Liber Regalis* preserved in Westminster Abbey. This was used until the English tongue prevailed over Latin, the change being made in 1603. Modified again in 1685, we now have an Order of service that, in imagination, is the culmination of a thousand years of English history.

The spectacle presented by the whole service is unparalleled. The world is back in the Middle Ages. England forgets that it is a land of cloudy skies and excluded sun. Colour is everywhere. Men and women greet their king in the trappings their ancestors knew and wore themselves. The peers of our realms and their wives, the attendant Royalties, and the uniforms of the Services, outshine the lilies of the field, even the tropical flowers of the forest. Pageantry has returned.

The ceremony starts with the consecration of the holy oil by the Archbishop of Canterbury, followed by the entry of the King and the singing of the anthem. Then the congregation are asked to do homage to their King, after which the regalia



CORONATION STONE AND CHAIR

THE CHAIR IN WESTMINSTER ABBEY, LONDON, IN WHICH THE KINGS OF ENGLAND HAVE BEEN CROWNED SINCE EDWARD I. BENEATH IT IS THE SCOTTISH CORONATION STONE HE BROUGHT FROM SCONE IN 1296.

are surrendered into the keeping of the Church and the ceremony begins.

First is the Communion service in which the King identifies himself with the Church of which he is head. Then are administered to him the Coronation Oath in which the King swears to govern his people according to law and custom and to maintain the Church. Then follows a hymn and an anthem, and after that the Coronation itself.

The King takes his seat in the Coronation Chair upon the historic Coronation Stone. Four Knights of the Garter hold the Cloth of Gold on his head. He is anointed by the Archbishop and invested with the tunic, known as the Colobium Sidonis. He is then handed the Spurs by the Lord Chamberlain, then the Sword of State. A second sword is handed to him, redeemed from the Church by a payment of a hundred shillings, and borne before the King during the remainder of the ceremony.

The King is then invested with the Orb signifying territorial power, his Ring from the Jewel House, the Sceptre with the Cross, the emblem of power, and the Sceptre with the Dove, the emblem of mercy.

Then is the King crowned. At that moment there is a rustle and movement throughout the Abbey. All the peers and peeresses put on their coronets. Trumpets sound, the guns of the Tower of London are fired. The King is crowned; and his Coronation is followed immediately by that of the Queen.

Then his people do him homage. First the Archbishops and Bishops, as the first Estate of the Realm. Then the Lords Temporal, in their various orders, the first power of each order ascending the throne and greeting his Sovereign by a formal kiss and a touch upon the Crown.

CORONATION OF KING GEORGE V

SCENE OUTSIDE WESTMINSTER ABBEY

day a hermit Amirate, today a modern progressive Kingdom with her capital full of representatives and visitors from Europe and Asia and America; Tibet, land of mystery, presided over by Buddha's Vice-regent here on earth, whose re-incarnation is now being sought among the late-born babes; the ancient Hindu Kingdom of Nepal, with its monarchy in revered seclusion and its all-powerful hereditary Prime Ministership, filled in some mysterious way by a never-failing succession of great statesmen; China, the only country in the world with a population to rival India's teeming millions.

So much everyone knows. But even Macaulay's famous schoolboy would be hard put to it to complete the list of countries on India's frontiers. For how should he know that incongruously among India's land neighbours is an Arab Sultan, by virtue of that tiny enclave of Muscat territory on the Baluchistan coast? But if we have to include (as surely we must) Muscat amongst India's next-door neighbours, we can hardly exclude France and Portugal, with their ancient possessions within the peninsula itself. And again, though everyone knows that Pondicherry and Chandernagore are French and that Goa is Portuguese, how many know of Yanam, for instance, or Daman? So limited is for most of us the knowledge of the mighty frontiers of this mighty country.

Turning from the frontiers themselves to the Indians that dwell along them, there is a multitudinous medley of peoples, few of whom would be regarded by a down-country Indian as fellow Indians at all. Strange peoples with strange names and stranger customs: Mishmi and Abor, Naga and Dafla, Hunza and Nagar, Pathan and Baloch and Brahui, and many more besides. One or two of them I myself know fairly well; others, though I was India's Foreign Secretary for ten years, I scarcely know at all; some I have never even seen; probably no one man has seen them all; indeed on India's remotest confines there are possibly tribes whose very names are unknown. And though everybody knows the Pathans, how many of us know the full legacy left by the Pathans on India's history?

We know, of course, of the Pathan Kings of Delhi, but how many realise, for instance, that the ruler of one of the leading Indian States is an Orakzai, a member of one of the proudest clans of the Pathan race? And though everybody knows something of Baluchistan, how many, even in Madras, know that the Muslim highlander of far-away Kalat speaks a Dravidian language, and that, through linguistic kinship with the Brahui, the peoples of Madras may plausibly lay claim to be descended from that most ancient and awe-inspiring city-civilization which, in the dark backward and abysm of time, had its home in Mohenjo Daro, just outside the Brahui country? But to acquire a full knowledge of the many peoples on India's frontiers would, after all, be a life's work. Much of it cannot be got from books—though many books have been written about them—but must be laboriously won from contact with the people themselves. And often enough contact is not easy to secure.

But at the end of this bird's-eye survey of India's frontiers, it is to the North-West Frontier that one inevitably returns. For it is here that nature has been least lavish with her defences, and it is here that India's vulnerability has been exposed again and again in the past. To-day her defence problem here is linked inextricably with the gradual civilisation of the war-like tribes that lie beyond the districts of the Frontier Province—beyond the districts, yet still within India, an Indian buffer, as it were, between Afghanistan and India herself.

When the no-man's land that separated our districts and the Afghan Amirate was finally partitioned between Afghanistan and India, the Amir Abdur Rahman, the great founder of modern Afghanistan, set to work to subdue the tribes that fell to Afghanistan and to bring them by force under his administration. We did not. We contented ourselves with exercising the loosest form of political control over most of our tribal area. In Baluchistan, however, Sandeman brought the whole country up to the very verge of the frontier under administration, devising with statesmanlike instinct a kind of *Swadeshi Swaraj* (long before those words had any currency in political India)—an indigenous home-rule, under which the tribesmen were left to run their country on tribal lines according to ancient tribal customs, tempered always by the over-riding necessities of the *Pax Britannica*.

Some there are who think that had Sandeman been translated from Quetta to Peshawar, he would have won the same success on the North-West as in Baluchistan. There are those who are convinced that he would have failed; and they can

point to the great difference in political temperament between the Baluchistan tribes with their patriarchal institutions and the intensely democratic tribes of the North-West Frontier.

There is no end to the academic argument. But one thing is certain. There is a world of difference between possibilities then and practicalities now, when the transborder tribes are armed with modern rifles and imbued with a fiery spirit of independence, and the world has yet to find a better fighting man than the Pathan in the defence of his own hills. But if the problem has changed and if there is no longer an uncompromisingly forward policy in Abdur Rahman's vigorous sense of the word, a policy of peaceful penetration is being pursued unflaggingly. It is more slow, less dramatic. Nevertheless civilization is gradually, surely, creeping into those inaccessible hills. There are many carriers of it. The Reforms in the Frontier Province may possibly prove one of them. The inaccessibility of those rugged highlands is civilization's chief obstacle. The Road is its highway. And remembering the history of a like problem among the equally warlike clans of the Scotch highlands and its happy issue, we can take heart from the well-known couplet—

Had you seen these roads before they were made
You would lift up your hands and bless General Wade.

But I have fallen a victim to the common frailty. I have forgotten the obvious. I have forgotten the greatest and most vulnerable of India's mighty frontiers—her coast-line. But if that immensity of exposed sea-coast has never given an Indian Foreign Secretary a troubled night—except for a brief period in the Great War (and then it stood in need not of policy but of action)—there is surely all the more food for thought in that. So vulnerable and yet so inviolate? Its defence does not lie, save in very small measure, in India's coastal defences, or in her infant navy, or even in those of His Majesty's ships that visit India's ports. It lies in that great indivisible whole called sea-power—silent, all-pervading, invisible to India—that sea-power that brings security to all who shelter within our Commonwealth of Nations.

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THE KING'S INTEREST IN THINGS INDUSTRIAL

Right—THE KING VISITS AN INDUSTRIAL PLANT

Centre—THE KING AND THE QUEEN INSPECTING BASKET-WARE AT THE IMPERIAL INSTITUTE

Below—THE KING AND THE QUEEN (THEN DUKE AND DUCHESS OF YORK) AT THE PITHEAD AT GLAMIS COLLIERY

THE TRANSPORT SYSTEM OF INDIA

By SIR GORDON HEARN, Kt., D.S.O., A.M.I.C.E.
Formerly Agent, Eastern Bengal Railway

IT is difficult to realise that the system of Railways in India, including Burma, has grown to a route mileage of 43,000 since Queen Victoria was crowned on June 28th, 1838. The Honourable East India Company instituted it by a despatch in 1845, but fifteen years of her reign had elapsed before the first twenty miles of railway were opened from Bombay to Thana in 1853. It is often thought that the railway to Raniganj from Howrah was the first, perhaps because of the claim of the East Indian Railway to be the premier railway of India on other grounds, but this section of 123 miles was not open until 1855, and Raniganj was still the railhead in 1857. By this time the Great Indian Peninsula Railway had reached the foot of the Ghats on both routes across India, by the Thal Ghat to Jubbulpore, and by the Bhor Ghat to Poona, the Deccan and Madras.

Construction of the railways on the Western Ghats was a wonderful piece of work for those days, but it took time and the summits were not reached until 1865 and 1863 respectively. Meanwhile the short and light rails were carted up and railheads had reached Burhanpur and Sholapur by that time. In 1870 connection was made with the East Indian branch to Jubbulpore, and in the following year at Raichur with the North Eastern line of the Madras Railway. Thus two great trunk railways traversed the Peninsula. The Madras Railway had been opened to Arkonam in 1856, to Podanur in 1862, and to Bangalore in 1864. The Great Southern of India, on the broad gauge from Negapatam, reached Trichinopoly in 1861, and Erode in 1868. The last section has twice been converted, to the metre gauge and back to broad gauge.

When the Mutiny broke out in 1857, construction was in active progress on the East Indian Railway to Delhi. Both the works and the Engineers in charge had their share in the damage and sufferings entailed. The railway, however, could not be taken as now across the Jumna into Delhi because the Palace was still occupied by the last of the Mughals, and the route adopted was *via* Tundla, Agra and Muttra. The deposition of the King removed all objections, and the railway reached Delhi *via* Ghaziabad in 1864. The Agra-Delhi Chord, which now carries the Great Indian Peninsula and the Bombay-Baroda and Central India was not built on the original route until 1904.

GUARANTEED RAILWAY COMPANIES

In certain quarters the method of financing these railways has been criticised as unnecessarily costly. Generally speaking, the Government guaranteed interest at five per cent. on the actual outlay, sharing with the Companies any interest earned in excess of that amount. It has been assumed that the rate was high and an inducement to extravagant outlay. The enterprise of building railways in an Eastern country, only twenty-five years after the Stockton and Darlington Railway had been opened, the necessity to employ British engineers, who were not plentiful, and doubts as to whether Eastern races would adapt themselves to a novelty, these factors make such a rate of interest seem very moderate. There were Government Consulting Engineers, inexperienced, but unsparing in criticism. Power was reserved in the contracts to the Government to acquire the railways, and that power has been fully exercised. The East Indian Railway was purchased in 1879.

The State now owns 32,000 miles, and directly operates 19,000 miles. Guaranteed Railways operate many miles of State-constructed railways; have built branches as agents of the State, while their own lines have been improved and brought up to date by capital provided by the State. The rate of guaranteed interest in several cases has been reduced. Further acquisitions await favourable financial conditions; for example, twelve millions sterling will be required for the property of the Bengal and North Western and the Rohilkand and Kumaun lines—systems which, in these difficult days, are able to show a good profit.

Taking all factors into consideration, the Indian railway system stands on the books at a very reasonable figure. It did not show a profit until 1899, although, if modern allowances for depreciation had been charged, it might not have done so then. In 1931-32 contributions to Central Revenue ceased and the Railway Reserve Fund was exhausted. Since then there has been an annual deficit.

The railway system continued to cover the map, sometimes at the rate of a thousand miles a year, shrinking to 71 miles in 1935-36. The Bombay-Baroda and Central India Railway was opened between Ahmedabad and Bombay at various dates between 1860 and 1864, but did not reach the Central India plateau until 1896, and did not traverse that plateau to Muttra until 1909. To this administration was entrusted the working of the Rajputana State Railway, constructed on the metre gauge from Delhi south-westwards to Ahmedabad and Khandwa between 1873 and 1881. To this period belong the Tirhut State Railway and the Punjab Northern State Railway, both on the metre gauge (3′ 3⅜″). By 1890 the Bengal and North Western, the Southern Maharatta, and the South Indian metre gauge lines had covered large areas.

THE METRE GAUGE

The adoption of the metre gauge was a measure of financial expediency, and there is no space here in which to fight the "Battle of the Gauges." Except in peculiarly favourable parts of the valleys of the Ganges and the Brahmaputra, the capacity is smaller than that of the broad gauge of 5 ft. 6 inches, wisely adopted at the instance of Lord Dalhousie in 1853. The cost of construction is evidently smaller but, where these lines have to cross the many large tributaries of the Ganges and the Brahmaputra, the cost of bridging and the maintenance of the bridges make the saving relatively smaller than where a surface line can be adopted. The great protagonist of the metre gauge, Alexander Izat, was wise in placing his railways on easy gradients and on high banks, which could be cheaply constructed by the teeming labour force in Eastern Oudh. Only in Madras has any metre gauge been given access to a port, and transhipment from one gauge to another is both embarrassing and costly.

It has proved a difficult question to delimit the spheres in which the metre gauge shall operate, and it is freely interlaced with the broad gauge. It is possible to travel on the metre gauge from Kathiawar to Assam, with a wagon ferry over the Brahmaputra, not easy to maintain. The Sutlej and the Narbada rivers form the northern and southern boundaries of the northern metre gauge system. From Poona, Manmad and Bezwada the southern metre gauge system extends over the Deccan and Southern India, but the link of 168 miles from Khandwa to Hingoli will probably never be constructed.

THE PUNJAB AND SIND

North of the Sutlej and indeed down to Delhi the broad gauge is almost universal. Railway construction here started with the Sind-Punjab and Delhi Company. From Karachi to Kotri the line was opened in 1861, avoiding a voyage of about a fortnight in flat-bottomed iron steamers, wood-fired and armed. The Indus Flotilla then ran to Multan on the Chenab river. This gap was not closed until the Indus Valley Railway was opened in 1878. Lahore was reached by rail from Multan in 1865, and Delhi, or rather Ghaziabad, in 1869. This was a broad gauge railway, but the Punjab Northern metre gauge line was opened to Peshawar in 1882. It was converted to the broad gauge and those who have had experience of troop train movement in 1897 and 1919 will not question the wisdom of this conversion.

In 1901 strategic lines were built on the 2 ft. 6 in. gauge, but some have been converted to broad gauge and the remaining sections are only tolerated for want of funds. The railways to

Quetta, opened in 1887, and through the Khyber Pass, opened in 1925, are on steep gradients which would have severely restricted the capacity of a metre gauge line. It may be added that the construction of the Hardinge Bridge over the Ganges in 1915 has been followed by a gradual conversion of the Bengal Northern State Railway to Siliguri in 1926.

It is not possible to detail all the improvements which have been made in the railway system. Bogie coaches, first introduced on the metre gauge, 76 feet long, are drawn by locomotives, with more than 20 tons on a driving axle, over rails up to 115 lb. per yard weight. Long lengths have been doubled and quadrupled, and electrified on the Great Indian Peninsula as far as Poona. Over most of the railways the signalling is of a high standard, while the blocking is electrical, so that the traffic has been speeded up with no loss of safety and reliability. Elaborate statistics enable the working to be watched and improved and punctuality is closely observed. Only one thing is wanting, a sufficiency of revenue.

WATERWAYS

The great rivers of India cannot be used for transport purposes because of the great variations in water level. In the Ganges, for example, the flood water may run a hundred feet deep, but in the dry season it is difficult to find a channel for a flat-bottomed steamer drawing six feet. There was a time when transit from Calcutta up country was made by boat, towed from the bank, and Warren Hastings on a visit to Benares in 1781 took 38 days on the journey which takes less than 13 hours by rail. In 1832 the Amirs of Sind opened the Indus to navigation and at the same time Lord William Bentinck instituted steamers on the Ganges, but the great rivers of the Deccan are not suitable.

There are two companies operating regular services in Eastern Bengal and Assam on the Brahmaputra or Padma with connection by the Sunderband creeks to the Hugli and the jute mills of Calcutta. In Burma there is the Irrawadi Flotilla operating far up into the gorges to Bhamo. Steam launches and country boats ply to many places, but the total traffic is only a fraction of what is carried by the railways.

THE ROADS

Roads of some sort have been laid out in India, quite possibly since 250 B.C., but those were not metalled. Caravan *serais* were built at intervals, and distances were marked by pillars, which can still be seen between Delhi, Agra and Ajmir. Some of these old roads are little used, for instance from the West Coast to Paithan and Malwa, or from Bhatkal through Ranibennur and Harihar to Vijayanagar. Along these rights of way passengers walked or rode their elephants, camels or horses, or huddled in *ekkas* or bullock carts. The goods carriage was entrusted to Brinjaris, who used bullocks for grain and merchandise. By convention they were free from attack, except possibly by Thugs, and an army left them alone, even if they were carrying supplies for an enemy. Absence of bridges might cause long delays. In 1780 when Haidar Ali threatened Madras, Warren Hastings was forced to send the sepoys of the reinforcing army by road, and Colonel Pearce took nine months on a journey which can be done in less than 36 hours by train.

The metalled road in India came shortly before Queen Victoria's reign began, and the "emancipation" of the motor car in 1896, not long before its close. The Grand Trunk Road started from Howrah in 1832, reached Delhi in 1852 and Peshawar in 1863. In 1857 Sir Colin Campbell took eight days to reach Cawnpore. The Agra-Bombay Road was then more or less complete, although entirely unbridged, as were long stretches of the Grand Trunk Road. Even to-day there is only a causeway over the Sone river, although railway and road bridges carry road traffic over the remainder at all seasons. There are only two road bridges over the Narbada, and none over the Tapti river, while very many railway bridges are still unprovided with a roadway. Nevertheless, road transport is taking a toll from railway revenues, and cotton has been sent by road from the Punjab to Bombay. Is this to the benefit of the country?

The main objection to the internal combustion engine is that it must operate on a form of fuel which has for the most part to be imported. The oilfields of Burma are no longer included in India. Assam and the "Attock" oilfield cannot meet the demand. It is demonstrable that motor transport costs more than railway transport, at

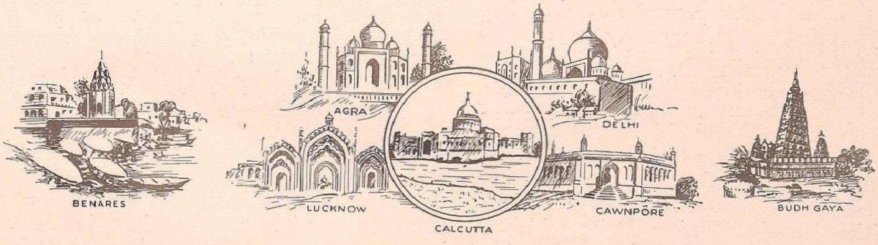
least double, to judge by the fares charged by H. E. H. the Nizam's Railway, which operates both forms. It is, therefore, a "luxury," which receives support by reason of special convenience. It meets the needs of thousands and not of millions, but it teaches the railways a lesson, to supply a more frequent service and not to rely on a few heavily loaded coaches, at least in passenger service. The steam wagon would appear more suitable.

CO-OPERATION OF TRANSPORT

The Wedgwood Commission is investigating the possibilities of co-ordinating railway and road transport, and its conclusions cannot be foretold. It is, however, certain that if users of motor transport continue to believe in unrestricted freedom, roads will have to be built to a high standard and of a width which will throw out of cultivation many badly needed acres. The capacity of a road with two lanes is less than the capacity of a railway of equal width, and in England there is talk of roads 300 feet wide.

There are probably sections of railway in India which have a capacity greater than is necessary. To abandon them is difficult, because they are of some use, and there is insufficient revenue to find funds to write back the capital. Terms could be arranged by which these sections could be taken over and converted for motor transport by a charge on the Provincial Road Funds. The operation could be entrusted to the railway as is done in Germany. If the Road Funds are to be used by Provincial Governments to build up a competitive and costly road system, they can hardly expect to get that financial help for social services which the railways alone can provide out of surplus revenues.

THIS YEAR OF GREAT EVENTS!



CROWN IT WITH A TOUR OF INDIA'S FAMOUS PLACES

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY

SOME ASPECTS OF INDIAN AGRICULTURE

By Sir T. VIJIARAGHAVACHARIAR

A QUESTION, often warmly debated, is whether the economic position of the agricultural classes in India has improved in the last one hundred years. I have been present at many discussions in which heated arguments have been used on both sides and when a vote was finally taken, usually the "Noes" had it. That is to say, the majority decided that the ryot's lot had not improved. In fact, it was rather inclined to the finding that his condition had actually deteriorated. My feeling on such occasions was that there was a paucity of facts, a large number of doubtful or at least unproved assumptions, and that political views and opinions on currency and high finance coloured the minds of the speakers. I propose to examine some of the assumptions with a view to ascertain how far they are founded on fact.

The assumption with which most of the speakers on the side of the "Noes" started was that much of the most valuable agricultural land in India had been cultivated for centuries, in fact it had been under tillage from a date beyond men's memories, the continuous process should be exhausting its fertility, and consequently there should be progressive deterioration. Translated into scientific language, the proposition may be stated thus. Year by year the produce of the land is being removed from the soil, and this is not counterbalanced by the additions which nature and the practice of the cultivator make to it. As a Revenue Officer in Madras, I was familiar with agricultural conditions in the Tanjore Delta which is perhaps one of the oldest cultivated tracts in India. That the delta in the upper reaches of the Cauvery River must have been under continuous rice cultivation for at least a thousand years is proved by the fact that the Grand Anicut was built by a great Chola King a thousand years ago. In all likelihood, the culture of rice in that tract was centuries anterior to the building of that dam. The most fertile portion of the delta which is known popularly as the breast of the Chola Kingdom still continues to produce as heavy crops as it used to do in old days. Unfortunately, there are no records of crop out-turn over a long period of time, but as far as I could gather from local enquiries there was no proof, not even an allegation, that there had been a diminution in the fertility of the soil. What is the explanation?

The Royal Commission on Agriculture in India made an elaborate inquiry into the question of general progressive decline in fertility. It was a most important point, as, if true, it would have pointed to an alarming state of things. Doubtless, the remedy is not beyond the resources of science, but the poverty of the mass of the ryots precluded the application of any expensive fertilisers. In fact, in the deltaic tract I referred to, the cultivator depends on the silt that the Cauvery brings down in its annual floods and not on artificial manures. The result of the investigations made by the Commission led to the conclusion that where land is cropped year after year, when the crop is removed and no manure is added, natural gains balanced the plant food materials removed by crops, a stabilised condition is reached, and a low but permanent standard of fertility is established.

To the above conclusion I would add the following facts. Through ages of inherited experience, the Indian ryot, who though often illiterate is certainly not deficient in shrewdness, intelligence and practical wisdom, appreciates the value of a regular rotation of crops and knows that the fertility of his soil, except where Providence has given him river silt, cannot be maintained at the same level if the same crop is taken too often in consecutive years. He knows too which crops are particularly exhausting and which exercise an

ameliorative influence on the soil. In this matter, there is nothing which an expert agricultural officer can teach him. As an example of the ryot's skill, let me mention the system, so common, of growing mixed crops, usually of gram or pulse with a cereal. Nothing has upheld the fertility of soils more than this. The scientist's explanation is that Indian soils are normally deficient in nitrogen and that the roots and the leaves which fall from the pulse plants, particularly from the *arhar* or *tuvar*, are rich in that element.

It is thus possible to bring in a moderately optimistic verdict on the question of soils and crops. But agriculture includes not only the parting of crops from soils, but also cattle-breeding and dairy-farming. This is a fact which is too often forgotten in India, and many of the troubles of the ryot at the present day are traceable to this. The capital fact in English farming is the intimate union of stock breeding with that of crop production. In the early stages of the history of English farming, England suffered from what has been called the "fundamental weakness" of the farming system, that the production of grain for human food was separated from the production of fodder for animal food. But this was remedied in the eighteenth century when the practice common in Flanders was copied, and a new system of rotation introduced. First wheat, then turnips, then barley and then clover. The turnips and clover were fed to the animals and the wheat and barley went to the humans. This produced not only much more meat than before, but also much more farm-yard manure and so bigger crops of wheat and barley. The result is summed up by Sir John Russell in the saying, "More Cattle, more Manure ; more Manure, bigger Crops ; bigger Crops, more Cattle."

Unfortunately, in India, except in a few special cases, such as that of the Pattagar of Palayakottai in the Coimbatore District of Madras, probably the best cattle-breeder in India, there has been a complete divorce between cultivation of land and the breeding of cattle. Instead of there being an ascending scale of improvement, as there has been in England since the eighteenth century, there has been a progressive deterioration in the condition of farm cattle. The cattle population of India is the largest in the world, but it is probably in general efficiency (always subject to the recognition of the fact that there are many excellent breeds of draught and milking cattle) one of the poorest. In the last one hundred years, owing to the enormous increase in the human population of the country, there has been a considerable extension of cultivation. Instead of the extension being met at least partly by an increase in the efficiency of working cattle, it has been wholly met by an increase in their numbers. Simultaneously there has been a reduction in their quality. The village grazing lands on which animals mainly depend for their food are inadequate, cultivation encroaches on the better pastures whose soil is suitable for conversion into arable land, and consequently cattle have less to eat. And as the conditions for rearing them became worse, their size decreased, and more cattle had to be produced to do the work. A vicious circle has thus been set up, and the task of breaking it is a gigantic one. It is obvious that this lies at the root of the prosperity of Indian agriculture. Fewer cattle and better fed ones should be our ideal.

In the above paragraphs I have dealt with two questions of fundamental importance to the ryot, namely, the condition of his soil and the condition of his stock. But in a tropical country, the thirsty land requires water for its crops no less than for its inhabitants. Irrigation is therefore a third point of fundamental importance in estimating the economic condition of the cultivating classes. On this question, luckily, we are not afflicted with the usual lack of economic statistics, and have something better than guesses, impressions, inferences, and generalisations to go upon. We know that 30 million acres, nearly a seventh of the whole area under crop in British India, are irrigated from about 300 works belonging to or constructed by the State, this figure excluding the very small tanks of which Madras alone has over 35,000. We also know that fifty years ago the area under State irrigation was 10½ million acres. The addition of nearly 20 million acres to the irrigated area means a considerable increase in the annual value of crops, besides securing so much more area against the risk of famines. An estimate made of the annual value of the produce from the State-irrigated area puts it at 100 crores of rupees.

The mention of famine brings up the question of railways and other improvements made in the internal communications of the country. There can be no doubt that the ryot is vitally interested

in this matter. For one thing it is no longer inevitable that villagers should die when there is a widespread failure of crops and the local sources of subsistence dry up. The railways make it possible to transport grain quickly from a tract of plenty to a tract of scarcity. Hereafter, it is a question of the energy and humanity of District Officers and the vigilance and resourcefulness of Provincial Governments. In normal times the great value to the ryot of railways and better roads and better transport facilities is the increased price that they bring him for his produce. Unfortunately, much of this benefit has been intercepted by the wholesale dealer and merchant. Better marketing facilities and more village roads are wanted to pass on a larger proportion of the benefit to him. In a recent visit to my old district in Madras, I noticed that while the transfer of the administration of local boards entirely to non-official control had resulted in a definite loss of efficiency and purity, it had certainly added a large number of village roads which would not have been constructed in the old regime. The advance of democracy in India is not without its evils. But this must be said in its favour. Every step in advance gives the agriculturist increased weight in the counsels of the Government, with the effect that his needs, whether in the shape of expert scientific advice, or of other assistance to farming and better living, receive greater consideration. The concern,—whether it is genuine or manufactured,—expressed by a certain class of newspapers in England that the interests of the population of India at large are likely to be sacrificed to those of the few is entirely groundless. I venture to predict that with the increased measure of provincial autonomy now in course of introduction, the villager will become a more important factor than he has been hitherto.

I have left myself no space to deal with the question of the effect that the creation of overseas markets for commercial crops like cotton, jute and groundnut has had on the Indian grower. While undoubtedly a large part of the benefit has gone to the broker, the merchant and the shipper, it must in fairness be conceded that the economic position of the ryot in the tracts which produce these crops has improved, with results visible to the eye. Tiled houses have replaced thatched cottages, silver jewellery has driven out brass and townships have sprung up in the place of sparsely peopled hamlets.

Limits of space forbid anything more than the bare mention of the economic changes brought about by the rise of Indian industries, of which perhaps the most spectacular is the sugar industry. These industries not only provide the ryot with a wider and more lucrative outlet for his produce, but expand the market for his dairy and kitchen-garden products.

Science as applied to agriculture is yet in its infancy in India. But even the casual visitor to the countryside must have noted how the improved strains of crops evolved by the plant breeder has enriched the farmer. The recognition by the State in India of its duty towards science is yet however imperfect.

Here are some of the factors to be considered when we come to pass judgment on the question mentioned in the first paragraph of this paper. There are several more, but they are more suitable for a book than for the article here. The question of agricultural credit and agricultural indebtedness will alone require a volume by itself.

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THIS EPOCHAL TWENTIETH CENTURY

THE TRIUMPHS AND THE TRAGEDIES OF MODERN HISTORY

1900–1937—A REVIEW

By ERNEST RESTELL

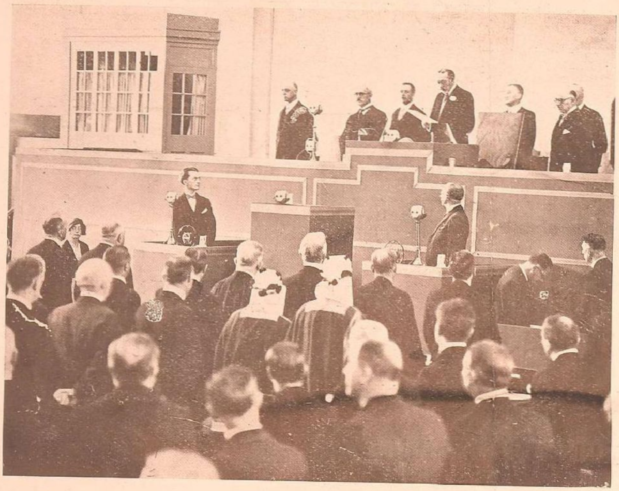
SILVER JUBILEE
THE ROYAL FAMILY ON THE BALCONY OF BUCKINGHAM PALACE

—Central Press

THERE has never in our history been a third of a century so epochal, so vital as that which this Coronation ends. Tragedy has stalked the pages of its history and triumphs have marked its magnificent progress. The world has climbed to higher planes than ever it has done before, and stooped to lower depths.

This Coronation is the time to stop and, for a brief moment, to consider what has gone, what has slipped past almost unnoticed by all save the historian. And what a chapter the historian is called upon to write! Here is history as it should be, pulsating, vivid, alive, tempestuously tossing from one epic of time to another!

We have seen progress in fields of science that, as the old century died, men thought we should never conquer. Men have been uplifted as they never were before by the advance of man's knowledge and understanding. And, equally, in the first world war, which left not a corner of the earth untouched or unaffected by its repercussions, men fell again to horrors and bestialities that most thought had been left behind in the Middle Ages.



WORLD ECONOMIC CONFERENCE
KING GEORGE V MAKING HIS OPENING SPEECH. LONDON, JUNE 1933
—Central Press

Democracy has emerged in the early days of the century to mean something real and approaching the true ideal for which it stands; democracy has been subjugated by the growth of dictatorships—its very existence threatened and extinguished in not a few countries; and finally democracy is triumphing again—or so the newest, quickly changing portents point.

The totalitarian state has become established; firmly in Italy, less surely in Germany, and on smaller scales elsewhere. Dictatorship ruthlessly, and some say terribly, has trampled freedom and individual opinion under its heavy heel.

The world has seen the worst slump in its history; a depression that swept like some great plague across continents and oceans and left few able to withstand its threat. And the world has seen recovery from the worst slump in its history; here only comparative recovery, there real recovery. Depression is going; in some more fortunate places, gone. But before we can say "What of to-morrow?" we must look to the past and the present.

THE CENTURY OPENS

It was a troubled world that saw the beginning of the century that has changed the face of history more than any other.

Industry, despite the industr revolution, was still in the thr of rapid development. Labour beginning to organise itself a demand for itself some sh what it declared it was pr Those were the days of Sundays" in Britain abroad; of strikes charges and dreadful hu those who would not o work.

It was a thriving worl ways. The distinction the classes, now difficul then was firmly marked. were poor. The rich w And there was a comfortal of middling people, not pc not rich, but pleasantly at eas life—the backbone of not a nations, as in those days we w glad to say.

But poverty was not good to watch. The least humanitarian could see its ill effects on the body-politic, on the life and enterprise of the whole nation. So, if superficially the century opened to grim and gray days, there was, too, the feeble twinkling of a gleam of hope.

And soon the gleam grew stronger. Let us see what has happened—chiefly in Britain but sometimes bringing in other countries. Chiefly Britain, because this Coronation concerns Britain and the Empire most intimately; and because Britain, with all her faults, provides so admirably the "middle way" of progress.

Industrial unrest was eased by small concessions to the workers, then started off afresh again by ill-conceived legislation which penalised them —bad legislation, as those responsible later came to see. But against this, Britain was busy and prosperous; the people, for the most part, had work to do. The beginnings of modern factory legislation were easing their lot to some extent. Trade Boards began to be set up to prevent over-working. Wages showed an upward tendency. There were seen the beginnings of the modern social services as we know them.

And, constantly, from below and from above, from the streets and from Parliament itself, there

...able means. ...dence he needed ... take the first step to ...e of a modern Imperial

...nts are too near and intimate to ...ption. Fascism has walked across half ...r Europe; Communism is stronger than ...ever been before in Soviet Russia; but, ...ough growing hope, democracy is emer- ...om the darkness and we still may see its ...iumphs.

THE MARCH OF SCIENCE

A word, now, on the march of science and ...ics. Physics and relativity and the new ...gs about which scientists are thinking to-day ...vill not mention. The achievements alone need ...l our space.

Science in this quarter of a century has perfected beyond our wildest dreams the aeroplane and the ship of the sea, the motor car and the radio, the talkies and the beam wireless. Man has split the atom and discovered vitamins and made r...volutionary progress in knowledge of our bodies' functioning. Science and invention have been hurrying the world along the road of progress, developing new industries, achieving modern miracles, making for us an infinitely finer world, if we have but sense enough to see.

In architecture, engineering and design, changes have been as rapid: in the building of houses and office blocks and churches, in the texture and cut of clothes, in the production of anything from a motor car to a match case.

The new plastic materials, unknown a quarter of a century ago, have come into their own. Soon, may be, they will usurp the heavy materials—copper, steel, iron, bronze—which now are indispensable.

Our houses and factories, too, are better lighted and better heated; transport has been revolutionised; even the old crafts have been transformed. For fishermen and farmers, to name but two, now use new tools which their ancestors could never in the wildest nightmares have imagined.

If all this can be achieved in a period of history horribly interrupted by four years of slaughter, what might not we achieve in a system of guaranteed peace? For war means more than the march of Mars across our history. It transfigures all our preconceived ideas, puts back the hand of time, makes progress, at the pace it should be, impossible of achievement.

How much has been lost to the world as a direct result of the disastrous inflation which the War itself caused and which followed the end of the War through the demand for goods which it had been impossible to obtain while so much work was concentrated on munitions? Another subsequent reflection?

The transfers of wealth were gigantic, unbalanced and untenable. The immediate post-War wild optimism led to a trade bubble, quickly burst by the banks' move towards the restriction

THE PASSING OF KING GEORGE V—THE ROYAL BROTHERS—KING GEORGE VI, DUKE OF WINDSOR, DUKE OF GLOUCESTER AND DUKE OF KENT, FOLLOWING THE GUN CARRIAGE ON WHICH THE LATE KING'S COFFIN WAS CARRIED TO WESTMINSTER HALL FOR THE LYING-IN-STATE

—Topical Press

of credit. Producers' panic followed, and until the trade cycle turned upward again there was unsettlement everywhere. On a different scale and by different methods the treatment was repeated in the slump from which we have recently emerged. And we still have not learned the lesson of how much is lost through economic disturbances which we still make no real effort to control.

And we shall not, it seems, get any nearer to the solution of our current difficulties till once again the world leaders get around a table and discuss their difficulties amicably. There was an unhappy precedent in the World Economic Conference of 1933—unhappy because it failed so miserably. Might we not try again, and this time make a real effort to build better for the future?

But a cheerful word, before we pass on to other subjects, of what we have done to improve our own condition. The social services, during the little slice of history briefly outlined here, have grown at a phenomenal pace ; and social services are of first importance because they mean so much.

They mean that we are not only looking after our poorer brothers more generously than in the past, but in addition giving ourselves better conditions of life. Educational standards have improved immeasurably ; the business of housing is being brought at last into something like real order, "cleanliness and Godliness" have been made practical virtues by the progress of sanitary science. Sickness and disablement are lesser trials than they were a decade or two ago. There is still, certainly, much to be done and the example of Britain which is best known has far from been faithfully copied in every other land. But real progress there has been. For that we should be grateful.

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H. G. Wells dire...
that was to come. ...
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followed by attempts at control ...
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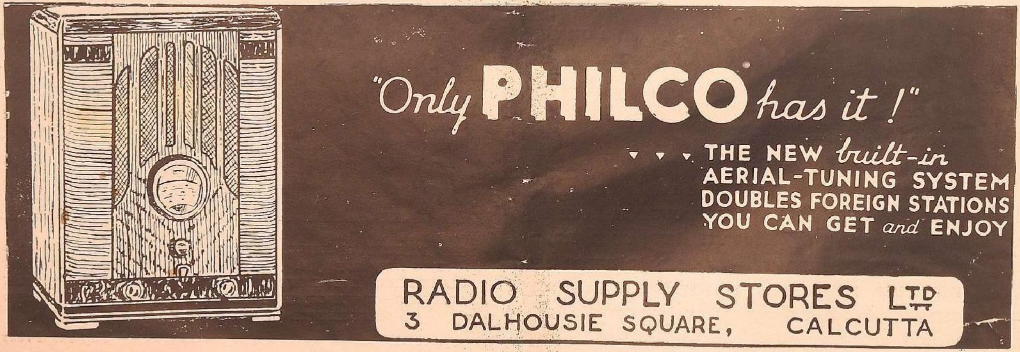
alisation ; "big business" as it was nev...
in the 1800's has grown in power and a...
until the term "vested interest" now is ...
regarded as synonymous with some great in...
trust. The day of the individual has ...
passed ; the combines triumph. "Big busine...
the one hand and the co-operative organisati...
the other. And the consumer is somewhe...
between.

But nothing is static, in industry, art, co...
merce, science, building, or what you will. N...
is the business of securing for the world som...
measure of stability, that would ensure peace and comparative prosperity, made any easier by rapidly changing times. But we can only play our little part ; the world will not wait for us. Indeed, the quarter of a century ahead will almost certainly be one of even more rapid movement than that which now is ended.

And not one of us but wonders what it holds for us ; more triumphs of man over nature, or a final reversion to brutality and slaughter which will end civilisation as we know it?

It is, certainly, a civilisation full of faults ; but an infinitely better one than that in which our forebears lived. It seems, with all its deficiencies, worth struggling for !



INDIA'S INDUSTRY AND FOREIGN TRADE

By P. R. SRINIVAS

SO far at least as India is concerned, the reign of H. M. King George VI has begun at the dawn of a new era. The inauguration of the new Constitution and the changed mood and temper of the Indian National Congress augur well for a period of constructive activity in all spheres of our national life. At the moment of writing, the political crisis is not resolved; but there is no threat of a relapse into a dangerous tug-of-war between the Government and the popular parties. Whatever the event of the crisis, it is certain that the Government, whether it be bureaucratic or representative, will have to take on hand the various problems of national reconstruction; and it is probably easy to exaggerate the difference which the complexion of the Government will make to the practical programmes. For India's main problems do not leave much room for differences of opinion; and even where difference of opinion is thought possible as in the case of protection to Indian industry, the guiding principles have been accepted and laid down and there can be no going back on them. The same thing may be said of agriculture where the main evils have been diagnosed and the prescriptions have mostly met with general agreement. What is required, therefore, is application to the tasks on hand; and, to repeat what I have already said, no government can afford to neglect these problems for a long time or make half-hearted attempts to solve them. Not that present conditions threaten to develop into a crisis. But the people have gained a new consciousness of what organised government action can achieve for the common weal. The masses have hardly yet emerged from the throes of an unprecedented depression, a depression which pressed them hard on all sides. The prices of agricultural products fell to depths undreamt of before. The capital value of land fell to ridiculously low levels and even at these levels land was more or less unsaleable. The fall in the cost of living held no advantage for a people, whose incomes were dwindling much faster or who had lost their jobs or who were faced with the increasingly hopeless task of finding some means of subsistence. If crises such as the United States and other wealthy foreign countries witnessed were avoided, it was only because the system lacked the stamina and could not therefore put up the resistance necessary for the development of a crisis. Creditors could gain nothing by going to law; and co-operative societies looked helplessly on at the accumulation of arrears of payments. The hoarded precious metals, which had suffered for centuries the condign ridicule of foreign economists, were sold and the proceeds kept going the economic machinery which would otherwise have come to a standstill. The revival which is now in progress has, doubtless, arrested the decline but has not resulted, so far as the masses are concerned, in any positive improvement. This is, therefore, just the moment when the aspirations of the people for substantial economic progress are stimulated and the growth of a public opinion on important economic questions is made possible.

It is a commonplace of Indian economics that the prosperity of the masses depends on agriculture and that economic progress depends predominantly on the progress of agriculture. This view is substantially true; but it is often abused as an argument against industrialisation or the demand for progress in other departments of the national economic life. However, inasmuch as the question of Indian agriculture has been dealt with by Sir T. Vijayaraghavachariar, an attempt may be made here to take stock of the position of India's industry and foreign trade, which together with agriculture makes up practically the whole of our national economy.

Industry and foreign trade are bound up together in many industrial countries. Though in India the prospects of an export trade in industrial

products are very remote, so remote, indeed, that they may be said to be non-existent, the connection between industry and foreign trade is not the less intimate for that. For India can only attempt to produce the goods which she has been importing from abroad ; and a decline in imports must duly affect exports. No attempt has so far been made to ascertain the scope for the kind of industrial development which will not impinge on our trade relations with the rest of the world. There is no reason, however, to think that that scope is large or that it can be exploited. At any rate, Indian opinion has all along looked askance at the import of goods, for the production of which the country is well-endowed by nature, though the production of such goods in an industrially inexperienced and backward country cannot, in the nature of things, be strictly economic. The demand for protection to infant industry and the propaganda for Swadeshi are as old as the political movement for Self-government or Dominion Status ; and the Government which, apart from questions of British interest, believed in free trade slowly recognised the validity of the demand. And discriminating protection is the accepted fiscal policy in India.

The results of this policy, which is now nearly 15 years old, are seen in the establishment and expansion of three major industries, namely, cotton textiles, iron and steel and sugar, and the existence of a number of small ones like matches, paper, salt etc. Sugar is the youngest of the staple industries ; but from the standpoint of making India self-sufficient in regard to her requirements of the commodity, it can claim to be more successful than any of the older beneficiaries of protection. In the case of cotton textiles, cotton goods continue to figure largely in our import trade ; and certain classes of iron and steel goods, India is not yet in a position to manufacture at home. Imports of matches are quite inconsiderable ; and the paper industry occupies a position similar in some respects to that of iron and steel. In nearly all cases the limit of expansion within the present policy of discriminating protection and in the present state of consumptive demand has been reached. But the protected industries have not outgrown the need for State aid. At the same time they have seriously cut into government revenue ; and it is also possible to argue that protection and the consequent decrease in imports have exerted their adverse effects on the export trade.

Before examining this vewpoint, it is well to consider the progress, during this period, of industries which have not been awarded the benefits of protection. Among them the jute industry stands out as by far the most important. India has a monopoly of jute ; but the jute industry has not made the progress which one would expec from this advantage. In spite of an export dut on the raw material, foreign mills in Dundee ar the Continent managed to increase their outpu and are even now able to hold their own. Th Indian Jute Mill industry has suffered during thes years from its own internal problems and, on might even say, its internecine quarrels. The pro longation of restriction beyond its natural limit the difficulty of imposing it when the need for arose again, and the adjustment of demand to th increased supply—these have stood in the way o the Indian jute mills increasing their prosperity. But the jute industry raises few problems of national importance.

Next to jute comes cotton spinning. Though it has now and again had the benefits of import duties above the level appropriate to mere revenue duties, it cannot now be classed as a protected industry. And protection has been refused mainly on the ground that to increase the price of cotton yarn would be to impose a serious handicap on the very large class of handweavers, who eke out a small addition to their income from land from this cottage industry. The denial of protection to Indian yarn would have been a serious blow to the Indian mills—considering that cotton mills were originally established for spinning even more than weaving—except that a very large number of mills manufactured yarn more for their own use than for disposal in the yarn market. On account of the special encouragement offered for the weaving of medium counts and the cloth woven therefrom, there has been no special problem in this regard. But it were dangerous to overlook the fact that spinning mills are beginning to be established, especially in the South, where the supply of hydro-electric power in the principal cotton areas has given a new fillip to this industry.

Tanning is another of the unprotected industries which bids fair to expand both in the internal and in the export markets. Formerly it had only an indirect aid in the shape of the export duty

on raw hides and skins ; but even that duty has now been removed ; and it must be said that it is one of the very few Indian industries which has progressed on the strength of its own unaided efforts, the improvement of its productive technique and its competitive value in neutral markets. But its potentialities are far from fully realised ; and inasmuch as provinces like Madras and the U. P. are more interested in tanning than others, it is possible for provincial governments to develop it without waiting for a concerted drive from the Centre.

Cement is another industry which has made remarkable progress since it obtained a blessing in disguise in the refusal of the Tariff Board to recommend protection for it. In fact, the position of the industry is so strong that new companies are being established for the production of cement with the investor showing little or no misgivings about the future.

There are also a number of miscellaneous small industries like soap, which, established in the first flush of Swadeshi, dragged a weary existence till the emergency surcharges gave them a timely fillip.

It will be seen from the necessarily brief account of the state of industry in India that with the notable exception of jute goods, India manufactures little for export to foreign countries. Indian industry has only tried to displace imports from the home markets ; and the cottage industries which can expand without detriment to our imports have been woefully neglected. The Government in India will, for some time to come, have little or no means of helping the cottage industries. Nor will it be easy, without a comprehensive scheme of education for the masses, to induce the cultivator to engage in those pursuits, dairy or poultry farming or horticulture, which are ancillary to agriculture and which will improve the standard of living in the rural areas. There can be no doubt that economic reconstruction in India, when it comes to be planned by popular ministers in the provinces, will be largely a matter of rural reconstruction, of educating the countryside to make the most of its natural resources. National production in respect of foodgrains, of cattle, of milk and dairy products, of vegetables, of clothing and of other requirements of a simple, but not primitive, rural life must be multiplied many times over before we can employ even such a common expression as 'standard of living' in our economic discussions. In this sense, it is, no doubt, true that the prosperity of the country depends on agriculture. But if by this it is meant that all efforts at industrialisation are ill-advised, then it would be a dangerous perversion of the truth.

For it would amount to ignoring almost all the facts that are relevant to the question of India's economic well-being. To begin the argument from the starting point of agriculture, it is not as if India consumes all that is produced by her agriculture. Agricultural products are exported to foreign markets ; and the proceeds are, or rather used to be, put to three different uses, for payment against imports, for meeting our financial obligations abroad and for buying the precious metals for which the Indian public has always shown a marked preference. If the wealth of the country is to increase, the production of agricultural staples has to be increased ; they have to be marketed abroad in the face of competition from other sources of supply ; and the increase in the export trade has to be utilised for increasing the imports. It should be easy to detect the innumerable assumptions, facile but unwarranted, which lie behind this line of reasoning. Is India in a position to increase, to the requisite extent, the production of her agricultural staples? Has she the capacity to dispose of them in the highly competitive international markets? Is the outside world disposed to take more and more of India's products?

Only irresponsibility can induce dogmatism in answering these questions. Those who will not risk a crisis by resort to dubious experiments would only advocate a cautious policy directed to the preservation of balance in the national economy between agriculture and industry, between imports and exports. But, obviously, balance does not denote a static state ; and while serious disequilibrium is carefully avoided, attempts should be made to secure a certain rate of progress in the developm t of our national resources. There is, *prima* , ..., as much danger in a reckless extension of protection as in the abandonment of indigenous industr its fate and electing for absolute free trade. Even within the limits of the present policy ample scope for expansion of existing industries can be provided, if measures are taken to foster the purchasing power of the agricultural masses. It is true that to-day agriculture depends

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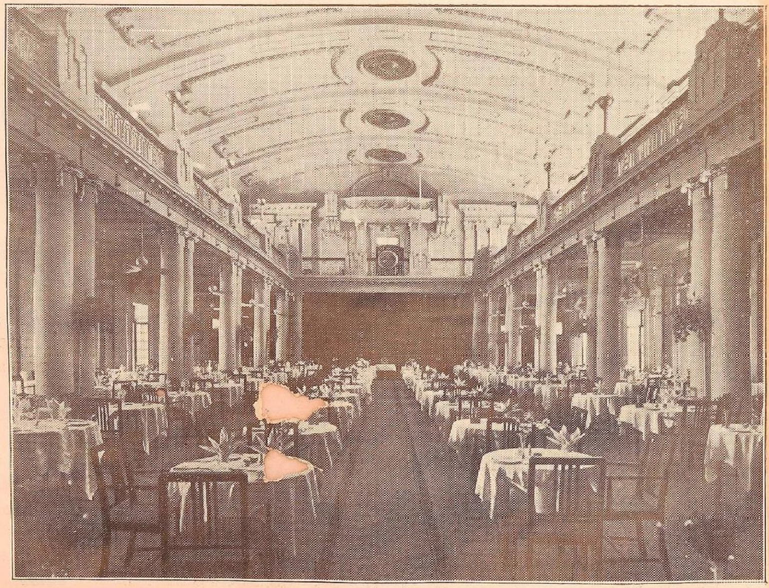

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so largely on the export markets that there seems to be a direct and almost indissoluble conflict between agriculture and industry. But the conflict, even if it exists, obtains only in the sphere of our foreign trade; and during the years in which a policy of discriminating protection has been pursued, our foreign trade relations have adjusted themselves at a new level. There is, therefore, nothing to make it impossible to bring industry and agriculture into proper relation, so far as the internal economy is concerned. The increase of industrial production and consequently of employment would relieve the strain on agriculture; and the improvement of agriculture and the consequent increase in the purchasing power of the agriculturist will provide a widening market for industrial goods.

But for any scheme of such internal expansion, it is necessary to make sure that India's foreign trade is not subject to any serious landslides. Happily, the country may now be said to have passed through a period of dangerous unsettlement. Our export trade was flattened out under the weight of the depression and the economic restrictions which foreign countries imposed as a result thereof on their imports. Latterly the revival has brought about an expansion of exports which seems to indicate that India's position in the export markets is not so weak, nor so dependent upon the volume of her imports as it is generally made out to be. Another feature of our foreign trade in the present stage is that, while exports have risen, imports have fallen, which means that India is on the way to realising a favourable balance of trade at least sufficient to meet her foreign obligations without having to export gold. But these developments cannot detract from the importance of the changes that have occurred in our foreign trade relations. Space does not permit a full consideration of these changes and their implications. Suffice it here that partly as a result of comparatively natural causes and partly as a result of deliberate policy, India has wiped out the adverse balance which for a long time she had with the United Kingdom and may even be said to be on the point of realising a considerable export surplus. It almost follows from this that the favourable balance with the rest of the world has fallen during these years. So that India is now in a position of increased dependence on the British market, a fact which seems conclusive in favour of an Indo-British Trade Pact. It is unfortunate that a large section of public opinion in both countries imports a considerable element of political feeling into the discussions on this question. If it is remembered that Britain has to receive every year as much as India seems likely to realise by way of a favourable balance of trade and that for various reasons India's export markets on the Continent and other non-Empire countries (with the exception of Japan) have been lost to a great extent, then the increase in Indo-British trade would seem merely inevitable. It is a question whether it is wise to impart an element of artificiality to what is essentially a natural phenomenon. At any rate, the risk of misunderstanding and the bickerings that go with bargaining are there. Nevertheless, trade pacts appear to have come to stay; and in the period of constructive activity in the internal economy the advantage of ensuring our exports is by no means to be despised. If the new tr[illegible]pact were to give satisfaction to both countries, the resultant goodwill is bound to create and strengthen a political concord, so essential to the progress of India in the new regime.

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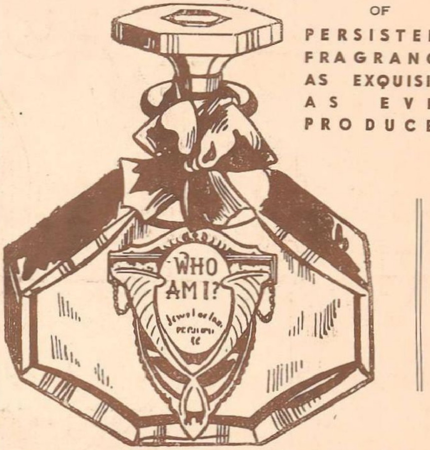

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INSURANCE IN INDIA

By A. VAIDYANATHAN, B.A., B.L., A.C.I.I.

FROM an economic point of view, insurance in general may be defined as an institution resting on the principles of mutuality, established for the purpose of supplying a fund, the need for which arises from a chance occurrence whose probability can be estimated. The business of insurance is one of the noblest professions that humanity has conceived of; nay, it is more than a profession, it is a service, an abiding and noble service to millions of people. Insurance is the connecting link between one generation and the next. Through insurance the father lives in the bereaved son and the husband protects the widowed wife. It affects mankind in almost all the phases of life; its overwhelmingly beneficial influence penetrates not only the home but also the spheres of trade, the centres of finance and the very nation itself. For, there is no limit to the possibilities of building up a perfect national economy, profitable and thriving national industries, and a sound and solid national finance, with the help of the huge accumulated resources of insurance institutions. Insurance is thus twice blessed; it blesses those prudent and wise millions who have put their faith in insurance by conferring on them direct financial benefits to relieve their distresses and it blesses those very millions indirectly by contributing, to a great extent, to the national prosperity of their countries. This latter service by Insurance Companies has not been so widely put in use at present (particularly in India) except in some Western countries and Japan, but I am sure the day is not far off when Insurance firms will become real and true nation-builders even in India.

There can be no denying that the profession of insurance offers more opportunities for constructive work and service to humanity than any other in the world. It is a profession whose members can legitimately be proud of the real service they are able to render to humanity as a whole. In principle, insurance unites wonderfully well the fundamental law of practical economy, that he serves himself best who best serves himself with the golden rule, namely, "Bear ye one another's burden". It has for its object the fostering of a sense of human brotherhood, of common interest and of individual self-respect. It may be truly said to have achieved and achieved tremendously its noble aims. All honour to the great men who have been the pioneers in the science of insurance in its modern form.

Another object, which insurance, particularly life insurance business has achieved is that, in advanced countries, insurance institutions have acted as the pivot of industrial, agricultural and national finance. Insurance companies all over the world, with their huge accumulated and ever increasing funds, are perhaps the best institutions that can help a great deal in the development of national industries and agriculture. As they are not required, by the very nature of their business, to hold a large portion of liquid assets, they can, with profit to themselves, invest in the leading industries of the nation and in helping the agricultural development of the country. In England, America, Canada and other Western countries, nearly 25 to 30 per cent. of the total assets of all the insurance companies are invested in debentures and preference and ordinary stocks of industrial concerns while in India only 3 to 4 per cent. is so invested. Though India is industrially a backward country, there is scope for improvement and I believe strongly that insurance companies can do a great deal in improving the agricultural and industrial wealth of the country.

With this brief outline of the uses, scope and possibilities of insurance business, I shall proceed to the history and growth of insurance in India, with special reference to the progress made in life assurance business in India during the past few years. The growth of life insurance in India dates from a comparatively recent period whereas in England and other Western countries life assurance business was being transacted for the past two

centuries and more. It is only late in the second half of the last century that life assurance was done to any appreciable extent in India, and even this was mainly transacted by British and other foreign companies, chiefly on the lives of foreigners and wealthy Indians. After the advent of the foreign life offices, some Indian life offices were established with a view to cater life assurance benefits to all Indians alike. Of the 217 companies that transacted insurance business in India at the end of 1935, only 4 were established in the third quarter of the last century, 16 in the last quarter, 40 in the first quarter of the current century and the balance of 157 companies were established during the past twelve years. Of these 217 companies 201 transact life assurance business and their new business in the year 1934 (for which alone official figures are now available) amounted to 1,86,942 policies assuring a sum of Rs. 28.92 crores. Besides this, 25 foreign companies have done new life business of Rs. 10.14 crores. The total business in force of Indian companies amounts to Rs. 137 crores (of which Rs. 6 crores was done in foreign countries) with a total premium income of Rs. 6.31 crores while the total Indian business in force of foreign companies amounts to Rs. 83 crores with a premium income of Rs. 4.80 crores. The total assets of Indian companies at the end of 1934 amounted to Rs. 40.4 crores. The comparatively insignificant amount of life insurance business done in India will be apparent when we consider the fact that the total income of British life offices (ordinary and industrial) amounted to the huge sum of Rs. 157 crores in 1935 and their total funds exceeded Rs. 1,472 crores and that the total income of American life offices for the year 1935 came to Rs. 800 crores, their total funds standing at the colossal sum of Rs. 7,068 crores.

Until recently, most of the life assurance business done in India was transacted by British and foreign companies; and it is only during the past two decades that Indian companies are doing any appreciable amount of business. Particularly, the past few years have witnessed a steady and progressive growth both in new business and the total business in force of Indian companies. During this period their new business has more than trebled, from Rs. 8 crores in 1925 to Rs. 29 crores in 1934, and their total business in force has increased from Rs. 47 crores to Rs. 137 crores.

It may be mentioned here that a considerable portion of this progress of Indian life offices may be credited to the achievements of one company, the Oriental Governmental Security Life Assurance Company of Bombay. Nearly a third of the total new business of all the Indian life offices in the year 1934 and a third of all the total life assurances in force of Indian companies in that year belongs to the Oriental. Its new business has reached the highwater-mark of Rs. 10 crores during the year 1936 and it ranks easily among the biggest and soundest of life offices in the world. It is easily the biggest life office in India. Its total income during the year 1935 amounted to Rs. 3½ crores, its business in force to Rs. 59 crores, and its total assets exceeded Rs. 17½ crores.

Though we ought to be proud of the progress made by the Indian companies during recent years, yet there are reasons to believe that this growth is not on very healthy lines and is not as rapid as it could be (compared to the growth in American and European countries). By healthy lines, I mean that a considerable portion of the increased business is either not sound or is procured at an uneconomically high cost. The chief reason for this is the severe competition from the numerous insufficiently capitalised and uneconomically managed new insurance companies that have sprung up recently and from the foreign insurance companies. During the past five years the number of Indian insurance companies has more than doubled from 108 to 217 and a large majority of these not only ruin themselves doing new business at exorbitantly high cost but also make it difficult for fairly well established offices to transact business at economical cost. Foreign companies spend much more than in their own countries to procure business. And, even among old and well established life offices, the craze for spectacular new business figures and the resulting scramble for new business regardless of quality or cost of procuration has become so great that the financial soundness and stability of these offices has been seriously imperilled. Unless an immediate check is put to this sort of procuring unsound and uneconomic business, a healthy and prosperous growth cannot be assured. The Insurance Bill of the Government of India which is now on the anvil contains some provisions calculated to prevent the evil and we trust that the bill, when passed into law, may help the healthy growth of Indian life assurance business.

THE INDIAN VILLAGE

By K. S. VENKATARAMANI

WHY does the Indian village occupy such a coveted place in the life of the Nation? How has it survived the onslaught, both cultural and political, all down the ages of our troubled history? What purpose does the Indian village serve and symbolise in our National economy? What is its special contribution to world order, world culture, and world peace? Where does it derive its undoubted value as an immense preservative power of Indian ideals and traditions? From what source does it draw its magic power to balance and advance the highly complex and varied national life of India made up of tribes and races, such as we find nowhere else on earth?

These may be difficult questions to answer till we delve down and get at the spirit of man and the complex psychology of the human mind. But this much is clear. The Indian village is the most ancient inheritance of man and an exceedingly wise arrangement by which the life centres of a nation are not concentrated in one place into an ugly knot. But they are spread out all over, thus giving the body-politic a special vitality, due to healthy functioning, and an assured longevity.

Adventurers may spring up here and there ruffling the calm surface. Political dynasties may fight a few wars on the plains of Panipat. But the centres of our national life are not touched, impaired or maimed, by these shocks and upheavals. Thanks to the Indian village, cultural and spiritual India has remained the same down the ages, loyal to a grand concept of *Dharma*.

But all this wise and splendid arrangement which has stood the test of centuries has been disturbed by modern economic conditions and the profound forces which the Machine has liberated in its frenzy of power. But the disturbance has not been so great as to be beyond the limits of recovery. The position has been considerably intensified against the Indian village by the centralising political forces of the last one hundred and fifty years of British Raj over which the Indian genius has not had so far any direct or effective control. The result has been disastrous to the Indian village. It has dried up the feeding springs of our life as the main stream has been diverted from its true course, the deltaic bed, into the rocky one of a somewhat mechanised political activity.

There are to-day seven lakhs of Indian villages in which at least three hundred millions live and carry on a life almost reduced to a shadow. The restoration to rhythmic activity and full-blooded life of these seven lakhs of villages—the tiny cells in the respiratory organ of the Indian body-politic—is the first concern of the Government of India and His Majesty the King-Emperor.

Simplicity and sweet contentment are two of the priceless elements of the Indian village life based on *Dharma*. The spirit of Indian culture and civilisation with all its idealistic longings for the Eternal is in the atmosphere of the Indian village. The temple, the river, the village tank or the well, the meandering streams and the winding tracks among the meadows and the fields, all these are the living emblems of this gracious peace which makes of the Indian village a little idyll in our lives.

The mind of man is by nature restless and predatory. The spirit of man attains peace only when his mind gets slowly sublimated. This sublimation is possible only in an atmosphere of complete calm and restful activity. The greatest enemy of this process of sublimation is the modern conception of competitive values on which life is based.

The village temple bell pealing its song of glory to God in the dawn time calls the villager to the calm and peace of worship and is the pivot

on which Indian rural life hangs like a dainty flower, against the swaying wind. It initiates as well as sums up and smoothens the varied activities of the day into a quietude of perfect charm. It is round the temple that the haunted life of a Hindu, haunted with the quest after the Grace Eternal, lingers and loiters for ever. Its upkeep in perfect purity for the common worship of all is the first condition of valid Hindu existence.

The river is the main stream which fertilises Indian village life, next to the temple. It is the basic source of the strength and activity of every city. For, it fertilises the fields from which the golden harvest comes for the joy and nourishment of the year.

Whether it be the temple, the tank, the well or the river, it is the centre of the civic and social life of the village. It is the meeting place where ideas are spun out in leisure and exchanged with a charming felicity in idle gossip or serious discussion. The circuit of Indian rural life never becomes complete till this broadcasting station at the bathing ghat of a river, the corridors of a temple or the cemented base of a well is reached by one and all every day, and the ideas exchanged, spun and woven into the finest fabric as the mantle of God. The individual passed through the mill of this limited and choice crowd, each grouped according to his temperament, vocation and evolution, gains the necessary refinement, freedom and the stimulus for growth. And no civic arrangement for the liberation of the human spirit from the bondage of the flesh can be more effective than this voluntary surrender of the ego before the unseen angel at the bathing ghat or the shrine or the temple.

India, pulsing through a transitional period of Renaissance, owes a sovereign duty to these villages. They should be restored once again to the original purity and the strength with which they functioned all down the ages. Then only will India be able to do her allotted share of work for the common weal. The steps to take for this restoration are clear and of a purely constructive nature. A full, free, autonomous and self-directing life should be bestowed on the Indian village by the new Provincial Governments by a well-directed and well-planned *Panchayat* Act. Adequate financial provision must be made as the first condition of success. From out of the local revenues, a certain percentage should be earmarked for the village, to meet all its needs, such as sanitation, education, health, minor irrigation, road, tanks, etc.

There is a sovereign truth in grouping and limiting choice numbers in a place. That is the priceless message of the Indian village to the caravan of humanity marching in tumultuous crowd on desert sand. Vast urban units numbering millions, like London, Paris and New York, are a confused and agonising knot on the body-politic, which the heart of a nation has got to over-work in order to feed, nourish and keep in a state of good repair.

Too much alone, man is not able to grow, by himself, by solitary labour, all the needs, even the primary needs, of his complex conditions of existence. He has to group himself for certain purposes so that healthy functional divisions may arise, provided the grouping is round the pivotal point of agriculture. We, by wisdom and experience, have drawn the limits of harmony and sane proportion of numbers which will function without discord, by the evolution of the Indian village. The Indian village is the best reconciliation between the perpetual demand for action which matter makes and freedom from action which the spirit demands. The Indian village never forgets the highest aim of life, aim of all activity and endeavour—self-realisation.

The finest Coronation gift from His Majesty the King would be the gift of a crore of rupees from the British Exchequer to the Indian Village as the nucleus of an Indian Rural Fund. It would indeed be a royal gesture in which India would recognise a real token of good-will and an absorbing solicitude for the peace and prosperity of the less prosperous member of a great partnership.

ON THE ROYAL ELEPHANT, "HIRAGAZ", WITH THE MAHARAJAH OF GWALIOR

THE DUKE OF WINDSOR

HIS TOURS, HIS CAREER, AND A TRIBUTE TO HIS KINGLY QUALITIES

ON January 20, 1936 died King George V: and those same heralds, who, on the steps of the Royal Exchange in London, proclaimed his death, proclaimed, too, the accession of his son, Edward.

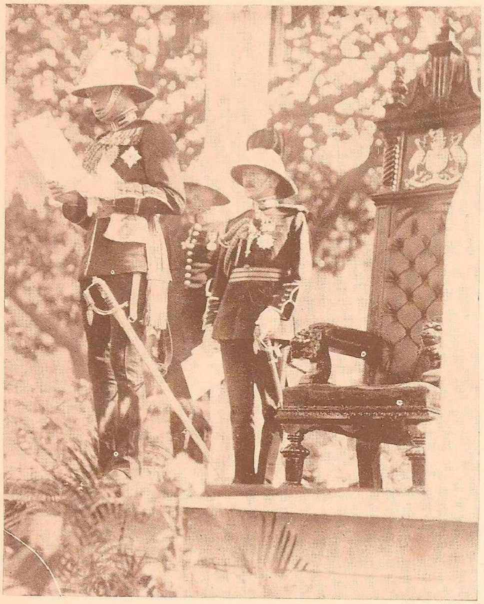
Let us switch back over the pages of history and see what time can show us of this elusive personage, best known and yet least understood of monarchs: Edward VIII.

He was born on June 23, 1894, the first picture of him in the Royal Family album showing a piping lusty youngster. At three years he looked the Prince he was. Not many months later he was leading his brother, Albert, now George VI, and his sister Mary, now the Princess Royal, at games in the Royal palaces. In 1911 his father was crowned King: and the King presented his son Edward to the people of Wales as their own Prince.

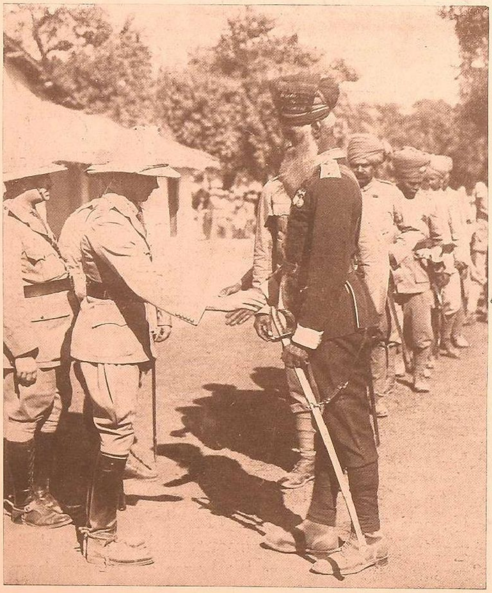
The family album again shows us a nervous boy, but carrying himself well: just a little puzzled by the pomp and ceremony of investiture. And then, as a page is turned, boyhood seemed to disappear. The Prince of Wales had become a man.

In 1912 he was at Oxford where for two years he lived the life of any undergraduate, cycling down "the High" with the best of them, driving his own car to the hunt, happy and excited in the hurly-burly of a football match.

And then a transformation scene. War flung itself upon a startled world. The Prince joined the Grenadier Guards, his regiment, and carrying their colours he marched from his home at Buckingham Palace off to France.



THE PRINCE REPLYING TO THE CALCUTTA CORPORATION'S ADDRESS



GREETING A VETERAN INDIAN SOLDIER, AT LUCKNOW

In France, and Italy and Egypt he served: angry sometimes because he could not get always near to the front line. Proud, more frequently, at jobs of work he was given to do.

And after the War—world tours. "I serve" says the motto of the Prince of Wales. He served. Soon he was Britain's Best Salesman, Britain's Ambassador Number One, and half a dozen other titles. He was also the most popular young man in the world.

Canada was the scene of his first visit and first success (you remember he was so heartily welcomed that after shaking hands with hundreds of people his arm was put out of action!). He paddled on rivers, bought a ranch away in Alberta, entered into the thrilling business of rounding up cattle, went on shooting trips.

STATE ARRIVAL IN CALCUTTA

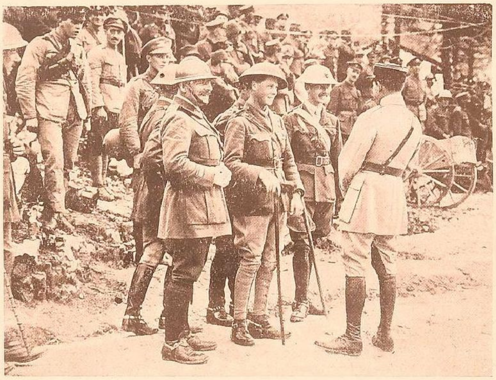
In 1920 it was to New Zealand and Australia that he voyaged in H. M. S. *Renown*. In both countries he was received with scenes of enthusiasm unparalleled in their histories. On every side the Prince was welcomed with the honour befitting a king to be—and the joyousness expressed so willingly to a "good fellow." In both countries he entered freely into the life of the people: their home life and their civic life. And the qualities that had endeared him to the people of the British Isles and later to the open-hearted Canadians found new marks of esteem in Australia and New Zealand.

Back to England for a few short months and then, in 1921, off again to visit the Empire in

the East. And India gave the Emperor's son an Emperor's welcome.

This fresh-complexioned, flaxen-haired young man by now was travelled and experienced in affairs and people. He had more than a superficial knowledge of economics; more valuable still, he had a hard grounding in the most important branch of economics, the business of life. And still he maintained his charm and his capacity for enjoyment in the simple things.

Jodhpur, Nepal, wherever he went the welcome was spontaneous and prolonged. He shot tigers in the jungle, mingled freely with the crowds in the bazaars, was happy to ride Hiragaz, the 100 year-old elephant, specially decked out for the occasion, from the station at Gwalior. . .



ON THE ITALIAN FRONT

He was still the boyish-looking young man when he visited the walled cities of the Gold Coast, South Africa, basking in sunshine, East Africa with its hunting fields; when he flew in a Royal Air Force Airplane over the Pyramids in Egypt, the Sudan, Cairo. . .

And, everywhere, packed in his pocket was a camera. He hunted with prints as well as bullets: and his collection of pictures shows success with both.

Later still he visited South America, salesman for the Empire then he became; and adventures marked his travels. Adventures with the weather; adventures in the Andes; adventures with the Incas (when Prince George, now Duke of Kent, accompanied him).

By this time the honours were piling upon his breast. But no honour can have pleased him more than that conferred by King Neptune when he crossed the line of the Equator for the first time—and became "Grand Commander of the Order of the Seven Seas" and the "Order of the Old Sea Dog". . .

Back at home, a steadily mounting pile of engagements kept him busy from early morning to late at night. Squash rackets, hunting (until he was diplomatically reminded of its dangers) and motoring kept him fit for strenuous labour. He used the airplane more than any other Prince of our time; he interested himself in social services and went into people's homes to see things for himself; occasionally he broadcast and displayed that intimate knowledge which made it clear that he not only saw but understood.

BACK FROM INDIA, ACKNOWLEDGING THE PEOPLES' WELCOME

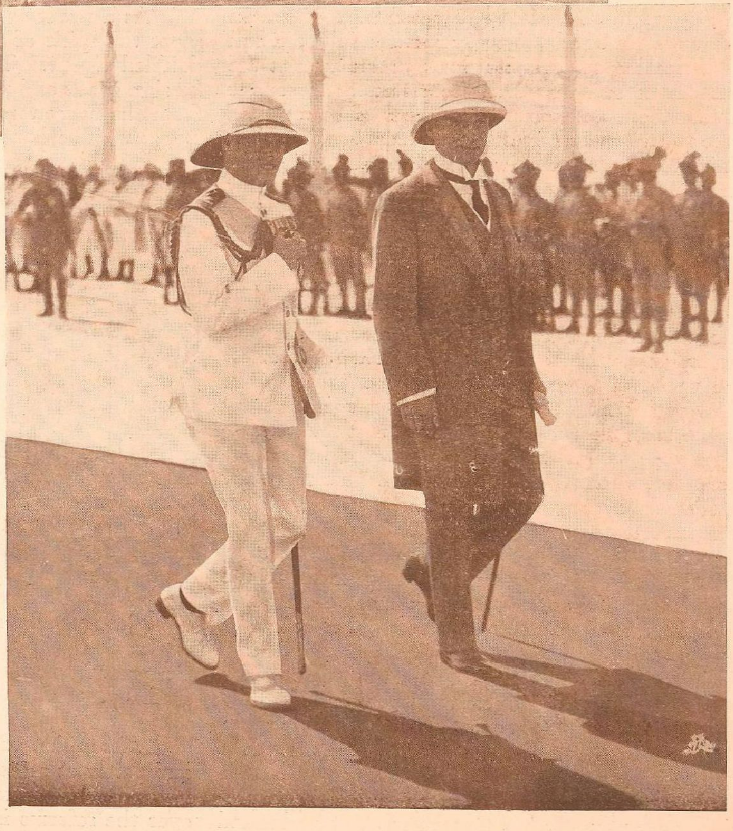
He has interests. He always wants to know how a thing really does work: what makes the wheels go round. And he loves his dogs and the horses he once had. He has a neat wrist turn for golf, and a handicap of modest size, and he was never too busy to watch a cup final match at Wembley.

In social life, in industrial and political affairs, in the human, ordinary every-day things, whose smooth running makes the world worth living in —as Prince and for a few short months as King— he upheld that motto:

"I SERVE"

Now that events too close to need narrating here have moved him from the throne of this great Empire, we can at least acknowledge frankly and with freedom the manner in which HE SERVED.

I N I N D I A



THE PRINCE OF WALES (NOW DUKE OF WINDSOR) INSPECTING THE JODHPUR LANCERS

WITH LORD READING, WHO WAS THEN VICEROY IN INDIA

—Central Press

A POLITICAL SURVEY

THE history of India during the last half a century records the tremendous awakening that has overtaken the people of the country in various directions, political, economic and social. The latter part of the last century saw a settled system of government in the country as a whole. Justice was administered as between man and man by courts, without regard to the rank or religion of the persons concerned. Law and Order was maintained with great caution and Indians came to be associated more and more with the administrative machinery of the Government. Thanks to the system of education introduced in India and the increasing avenues for employment open to the sons of the soil who had completed their courses of education, an increasing number of young men were turned out as finished products of the Indian Universities. And with the gradual enlightenment which dawned on the people of the country about the democratic system of governments prevailing in most of the Western countries and the greater scope for self-expression which that machinery gave to the citizens of a country, there came an urge from within in the hearts of all educated Indians to have for themselves also that system of government which had done so much for the uplift of several nations in the West. The history of India from that time onwards is a history of the struggle between the ruler and the ruled—a struggle which has, of late, grown in proportions and intensity to such an extent that it really calls forth the best in human nature to bring about a satisfactory settlement.

Faith in the Englishman doing justice to the millions of Indians was the cardinal doctrine of the average educated Indian at the beginning of the present century. Sir Pherozeshah Mehta declared in 1890: "I have no fears but that British statesmanship will ultimately respond to the call." The President of the 12th Congress in 1896 said: "A more honest or sturdy nation does not exist under the sun than this English nation." Ananda Mohan Bose of revered memory said in 1898 presiding over the Madras Congress: "The educated classes (Indians) are the friends and not the foes of England—her natural and necessary allies in the great work that lies before her." Nevertheless many acts of commission and omission were done in India during the first decade of the present century. Whatever people clamoured for were refused and whatever people agitated against were thrust on them. Belief in a "strong government" was the dominant note of the then administration in India. On the top of these came the Partition of Bengal and several arrests and deportations.

As a result of these measures of the Government the spirit of nationalism flourished with redoubled vigour. The cult of Swadeshi, boycott of foreign goods and national education was preached from the house tops in a very intensive manner in Bengal. The banner of boycott of foreign goods was first hoisted on 7th August, 1905. And immediately after this period the cult of revolutionism had evidently an impetus given to it. Sporadic murders of a political nature were taking place from time to time. And a way out had to be found. It was an awkward situation for the Government. And advantage was taken of King George V's Coronation celebrations in India to undo the wrong that had been done to Bengal. Immediately a chorus of praise followed. Mr. Ambika Charan Mazumdar said: "Some of us never faltered—no—not even in the darkest days of our trials and tribulations—in our hope, in our conviction and in our faith in the ultimate triumph and vindication of British justice." The Congress continued its loyalty to the Emperor of India. Lord Pentland, Governor of Madras, visited the Congress pandal in 1914 and was given a rousing reception. Not only that, Mr. Surendranath Banerjee moved a resolution conveying the loyalty of the Congress to the Throne. At the Lucknow Congress in 1916 Sir James Meston was received cordially.

Meantime, partly in response to the agitation and partly as a piece of reform, the Minto-Morley Reforms were introduced. The Congress rejoiced over the reforms in 1908 only to be disappointed later. The Reforms Act of 1909 was much less

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liberal than the pronouncements of John Morley. The association of Indians in the Councils of the Secretary of State, Governor-General and provincial Governors gave some amount of satisfaction. Lord Hardinge eased the situation considerably by the despatch of August 25th, 1911 wherein he unreservedly acknowledged the supreme claims of provincial autonomy in any scheme of national reconstruction. The Great War intervened and for some time there was a lull in political activity. Indians wholeheartedly placed their all at the disposal of Great Britain. And fresh hopes were engendered in people by the famous pronouncement of the Secretary of State in 1917 promising self-government by stages to India. Meantime investigations were undertaken about the grant of further reforms to India. But before anything could be completed the war had ended. And the impression soon gained ground that Government would not do anything considerable, the pressure of the war having ceased. And, added to this, the people resented the policy of the Government as evidenced by the Khilafat and the Rowlatt Bills. A number of other grievances too were looming large before the public. One after another serious happenings took place in North India. Martial Law regime in the Punjab and the Jallianwallabagh shooting were fresh in the minds of the people and the Hunter Committee's report was disappointing. Mahatma Gandhi's non-co-operation movement was inaugurated in a tense atmosphere. The Congress constitution was changed and its object was defined as the attainment of Swaraj by peaceful and legitimate means.

Repression followed. Peace talks were in the air, but they failed. The programme of non-payment of taxes at Bardoli was suspended as a result of serious disturbances at Chauri-Chaura in the U. P. and it was followed by the suspension of all other items of the non-co-operation programme. Meantime the Mont-ford Reforms had their beginning. Even from the start it was realised that the constitution was a hybrid one and that dyarchy in the provinces could be only a stop-gap. The absence of any responsibility at the Centre, not even the dyarchy of the provinces, made the functioning of the Central Legislature a sham. An agitation was soon set on foot for having the constitution changed even before the statutory period of ten years. The Muddiman Committee was appointed but its findings were left unimplemented. Meantime there was growing within the Congress an ever-increasing section of members who were desirous of having a legislative programme for the party. The legislatures were entered by Congress-men and they for the first time revealed to the Government of India what an organised party in the legislature could do and undo. At this time two figures loomed large in the country; C. R. Das in Bengal and Pandit Motilal Nehru at Allahabad. Some of the leaders of the Congress were then anxious to formulate their demands for a new constitution and the Nehru Report came into being.

The Government were not keeping idle either. The Simon Commission was appointed, presided over by Sir John Simon, to undertake the statutory enquiry about the Constitution in India. The absence of any Indian member on that body assured a boycott of the Commission. The Report of that body, a very interesting document, was ignored by Indian political opinion. The Congress, desirous of having a loftier ideal, changed its objective at Lahore to one of attainment of complete independence by legitimate and peaceful means. A campaign of civil disobedience to non-moral laws and non-payment of taxes was set in motion early in 1930. The movement was sought to be crushed by Government. Lord Irwin, the then Viceroy, saw the futility of a policy of repression and the Irwin-Gandhi pact resulted. In pursuance of the time-table proposed by the British Government, a Round Table Conference for the purpose of discussing India's constitution was summoned at England to which many Indians were invited. As a result of the endeavours of Lord Irwin, Mahatma Gandhi was persuaded to attend the Second Round Table Conference in 1931. But Mr. Gandhi could not get what he wanted at the Conference and as soon as he returned to India the Civil Disobedience movement was again revived. It is a long, sad tale of suffering. In 1934 the movement was again suspended.

The Third Round Table Conference went on in England the next year and something definite had resulted by then. The unitary form of government had been abandoned already and a Federation was sought to be brought into existence in India which would include both the British Indian provinces and the Native States. This was the beginning of all the difficulties. And the weary process of constitution making went on, stage after stage, until at last the Act was passed last year. It had a mixed reception in India. Provincial Autonomy had been introduced with effect from

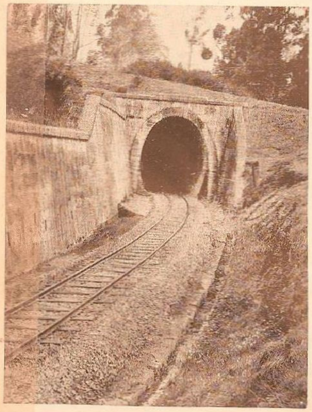
April 1st. And the legislatures in most of the provinces have been captured by the Congress. In view of the limited powers that have been transferred to the Ministers in the provinces and the special powers vested in Governors, the Congress sought to tie down the intervention of the provincial heads by asking for and taking from them assurances that they would not exercise their powers when the Ministers are functioning. The Governors have refused to give any such assurance although they are willing to help the ministry in all possible ways. This has created a sort of stalemate. The Congress has refused to accept office. They say that the Governors can give such assurances and that there was nothing unconstitutional in the giving of such promises. Constitutional pundits are as usual divided on this question.

The next few weeks must see interesting developments if the new born babe is not to be strangled. The majority parties are not in office in six provinces and the minority parties cannot function in the legislature for long. Therefore what are known as "Interim Ministries" have been constituted with persons within and without the legislature by the provincial Governors in those six provinces; their maximum life can only be six months. It is yet too early to prophesy. If no compromise is agreed upon between the Congress and the Government, the present legislatures have to be dissolved within six months and the Congress is likely to return with a majority. And the same old story of non-acceptance of power may be repeated. The Constitution will then be moribund. The future? It is in the lap of the gods.

THE LAKE, OOTACAMUND

CALL OF THE NILGIRIS

By FRED BARRIE



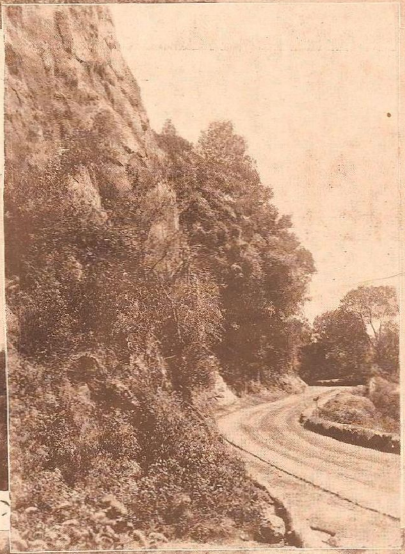
THE MOUNTAIN RAILWAY ENTERING A TUNNEL

"My heart is in the Nilgiris, all verdant and moss-green ;
The dales where streams wind slowly, and where mists approach unseen ;
No matter where I travel, be it East or distant West,
For your tall hills a tender spot lies buried in my breast."

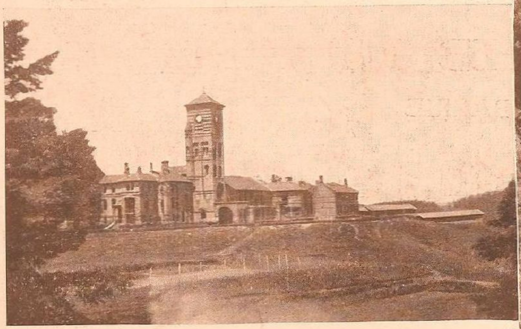
A TODA PATRIARCH

"THE SWEET HALF-ENGLISH

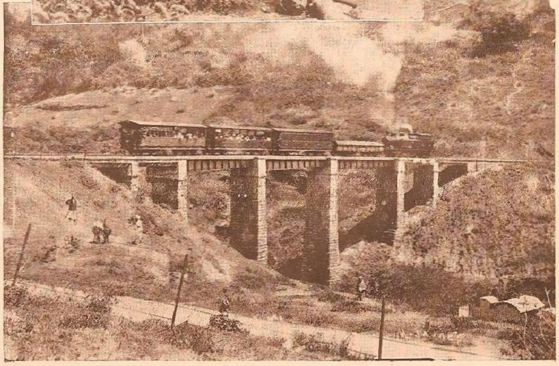
THE DOWNS



A CORNER OF THE MAIN GHAT ROAD

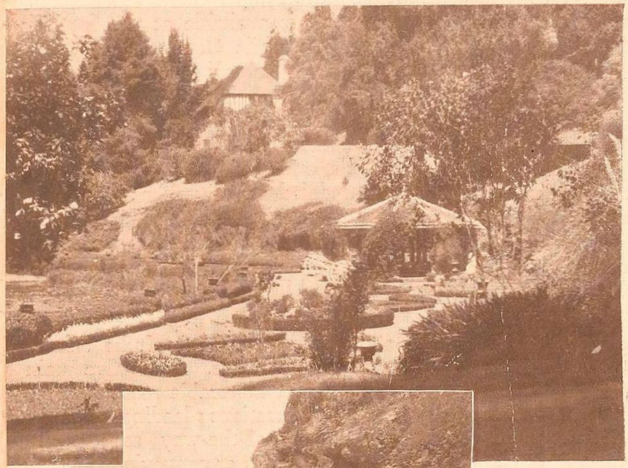


THE LAWRENCE MEMORIAL ROYAL MILITARY SCHOOL LOVEDALE

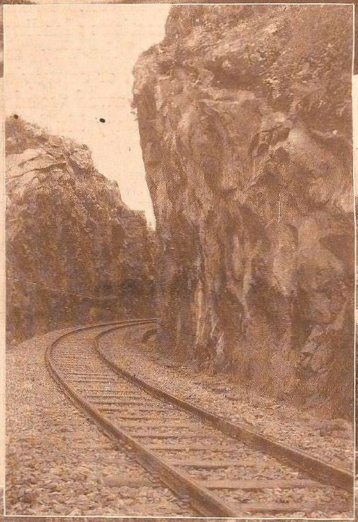


NILGIRI MOUNTAIN RAILWAY CROSSING A VIADUCT

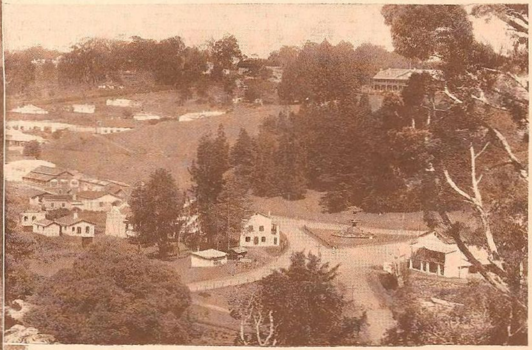
NEILGHERRY AIR"



A CORNER OF THE BOTANICAL GARDENS



A SECTION OF THE MOUNTAIN RAILWAY



CHARING CROSS, OOTACAMUND

A TODA HUT AND SOME OF THE INMATES

THE Nilgiris are a mountain block in South India formed by the convergence of two great mountain systems, the Eastern and Western Ghats. As a summer resort it has long since celebrated its centenary. As far back as three hundred years ago various European travellers and Jesuit missionaries wrote eulogising its climate and the variety of its natural charms.

It is the Playground of South India with a large residential European and Indian population, and a mountain railway that winds uphill into the heart of Ootacamund. The climate is equable, with slight variations between winter and summer. And a visitor may select any altitude he pleases, from the lordly uplands of Ootacamund, Queen of Hill Stations, 7,500 ft. above sea-level, to the lower elevations of Kothagiri, Ketti, Wellington, Coonoor and outlying tea plantations ranging downwards from 6,500 to 3,500 ft. The average rainfall varies from 48 inches at Ootacamund to 62 inches at Coonoor, and is well-distributed throughout the year.

There are a number of good schools for children of all ages. The Assembly Rooms run "Talkies" with up-to-date pictures, as well as a weekly Promenade Concert during the Season. To those keen on the "Chase" a Hunt Club, with a pack of English foxhounds, extends membership; and nothing is more exhilarating than an early morning run across downland unrivalled East of Suez.

The angler revels in sport afforded in trout and mahseer fishing in waters stocked and controlled by the Nilgiri Game Association. Big and small game is available at the foothills and along the slopes, while Ootacamund, Wellington and Kothagiri possess golf courses that tax all the ingenuity and skill of the enthusiastic devotee.

The annual Race Meet commences at Ootacamund at the end of April and extends well into May, accompanied by Gymkhana races, tennis, football and other tournaments. Sandwiched between programmes of sport are Flower Shows, Horse and Dog Shows and all the other frills of hill station social life.

No other hill station in India affords such facilities for motor traffic. From five main ghat roads a network of motorable roads radiate, twist and curve in all directions; leading a wanderer on wheels to an out-of-the-way cosy nook amid restful, sylvan scenery, or conveying him to a spot where he may gaze in awed wonderment upon the grandeur of some solitary bluff which drops sheer to the plains below.

But no amount of descriptive writing can portray to the mind of a reader the witching allure of the Nilgiris. The call of these hills, soft, subtle and persistent, steals to the heart of a sojourner. And, when he departs, weaves its mystic spell over him—a lingering enticement to return.

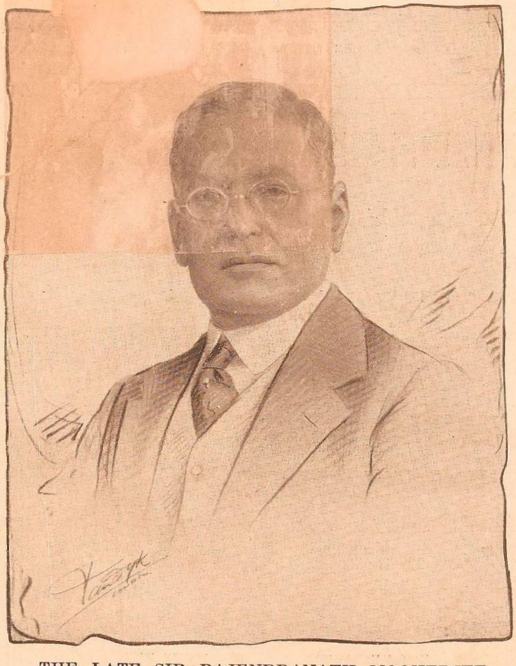
A PARTNERSHIP IN INDUSTRY

By SIR STANLEY REED, Kt., K.B.E., LL.D.

THE par[illegible]ject to which I have been invite[illegible] myself is the association of [illegible]ndian brains and energies in the i[illegible]pment of India. That is a questio[illegible]ve long held definite views. But [illegible] them let us cast back our min[illegible]alf a century, and mark some of the [illegible] changes which have taken place in the orientation of Indian manufacturing industry.

When I came to India, forty years ago, industrial enterprise was clinging to the coast. Jute was centered on the Hugli, where it was ideally situated, drawing its raw material from the hinterland and shipping the manufactured product abroad. The textile industry found its most vigorous expression in the town and island of Bombay; but the basis of its prosperity was the export of yarn to China and Japan. Far-sighted men were even then looking to the Home market rather than to a precarious export trade. Jamsetji Tata put down his Empress Mill at Nagpur; the Allens, Muirs and McRobert were busy at Cawnpore and John at Agra; and whilst the prosperous and very efficient cotton mills of Madras were showing what a high standard of production was attainable in India, Ahmedabad and Sholapore were carrying manufacturing enterprise into once agricultural areas.

Another marked characteristic of these days was the shortage of capital. Friends who have "crossed over" used to tell of strenuous times, when they went cap in hand for a few lakhs of capital. Personally, I was intimately associated with the Tatas when they scoured Europe and America for the financial support required to found the iron and steel industry and to harness the rainfall of the Western Ghats to develop the hydro-electric power lying latent. All that has changed. Under the policy of discriminating protection the Home market is more and more the possession of the



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industrialist in India. We have seen, in comparatively recent years, India made substantially self-contained in manufactured sugar, in cement; the production of cotton cloth has vastly increased and India produces the bulk of her own requirements in iron and steel and has entered effectively into the domain of coastal shipping. Virtually, all this development has taken place in the interior, not on the coast; it has been financed by Indian capital, not by capital imported from abroad. This sprang inevitably from the cultivation of the Home market. Protection in the economic sense is two-fold—artificial from tariffs, natural from proximity to raw materials and markets. Even without tariffs, industry in India was bound to gravitate towards the markets of the interior and there future developments must occur.

Anoth[illegible] poin[illegible] Forty years ago there was little tr[illegible]artnership in Indian industry. There was a [illegible]ort[illegible] degree of association; much of the ca[illegible] jute was held by Indians; there were many [illegible]ed cotton mills in Bombay, but the in[illegible]ather rigidly compartmented; and as [illegible]s spread to the interior they were more [illegible]ore in Indian hands. Perhaps the only true partnership was in the great firm of Martins in Calcutta. All that is changing. There is a growing linking of Briton and Indian in effective partnership; as I study the prospectuses of new industries floated I remark the very common mingling of the two communities in this great work.

And it is along these lines—a true and equal partnership—that I suggested that the most effective progress would be made. But what is to be the nature of that partnership? It was a commonplace a few years ago that it would be found in the association of British capital with Indian brains, enterprise and experience. Here again a tremendous and almost unnoticed change has occurred under our own eyes. The statement may be challenged—writing from personal experience I am convinced that it is absolutely true—yet I venture to say that the supply of capital in India is not only equal to, but if anything in excess of the opportunities of conservative investment. The turning point was reached when the Tatas, having scoured the world for financial backing, turned to their own people, and from this rich source all the capital required both for the iron and steel industry and the hydro-electric enterprises was obtained. Money well invested in productive enterprises is like a stone thrown into the placid waters of a pool—from the profits of these enterprises widens out the circles spreading into further productive enterprise.

Sir Basil Blackett, before he laid down the office of Finance Member, electrified an audience at Delhi by declaring that, if her resources were mobilised, India could not only meet all her own demands, but become a lending country. India has been mobilising her inert resources by liquefying her store of value held in gold. True, much of that capital has passed into non-productive channels, such as the meeting of current needs during the period of intense agricultural depression, which is passing with the rise in commodity values. But by no means all; very large sums in overseas borrowings have been discharged, very large sums have been invested in our new industries, and further substantial sums are awaiting investment as opportunity offers. For such industrial opportunities as offer in the next few years, India has ample resources. There has been a flow of capital to India from London of late, especially from the Investment Trusts, but it has been into established and flourishing industries rather than into new production.

If therefore British capital is not wanted, what is to be the nature of the partnership we have in view? I have no doubts in my own mind as to what it should be. The industrial future lies with large scale industry, backed by scientific knowledge and operating experience. That has come definitely to the front in the discussions of the relief of what are called the Distressed Areas in Britain. Amateurs have talked of small industries to take the place of the worked out resources in the Welsh Valleys; industrialists like Sir William Firth pour scorn on the idea. On the contrary, the great tin plate combine of which he is the head is spending many millions of pounds to concentrate the scattered works in South Wales at one giant factory at Ebbw Vale in order to meet American competition. It is not always realised that large scale industry demands, for its efficient direction, a special type of mind and one which can only be developed by experience.

We have the capital in India; we have plenty of brains; we have an increasing body of scientifically and technically trained men; but from the inexorable facts of our industrial history we have not yet the experience. It is not always realised that every major industry, transferred to a new country, brings special problems in its train. The most perfectly designed plan, amply financed, has a whole set of difficulties to meet when the stage of production is reached—problems arising out of climate, labour and many other factors. If these are to be economically overcome then it needs not only a staff of men experienced in operation to grapple with them, but what is more, a reserve of experienced men to draw upon in sickness and other causes which affect the personnel. Here then lies, to my mind, an immense field for the linking of the two races—Indian brains, capital and knowledge of local conditions; British experience won in the hard school of trial and error; British resources in personnel to draw upon.

Some of my British friends may say that this can only be a passing phase; that by degrees industry established through such a partnership must steadily pass entirely into Indian hands. That is true; it is also right and proper. India is the land of Indians; we must not only recognise, but welcome the recognition, that in the fullness of time they will take entire charge of their own industry. But there is a long and profitable intermediate stage, and in that there is immense scope for a true partnership in Indian industrial development. It is also a work in which Britons should be proud to take an active part.

Taking a long view, there is, in my opinion, only a limited tenure in India for purely exotic enterprise—for enterprise financed from abroad, sending its profits abroad, staffed from abroad, and finding no equal opportunities for the sons of the land. That is true [illegible] only of industry, but of banking and comm[illegible] Not

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THE HOUSE OF MARTINS

only is national sentiment ranged against it—and sentiment can be strong even in business—but the irrevocable facts of practice; finance and industry cannot wait whilst men who knew Dusteypore decades ago, and who are entirely out of touch with local conditions, are laboriously consulted. There is a law of nature to which I know no exception; it is that the indigenous will prevail over the exotic. It applies to business no less than to nature. Rupee capital, Indian knowledge and brains linked with British experience—those are the surest foundations of Indian commercial and industrial growth. Success goes to those quickest to recognise these essential circumstances.

Again, writing from personal experience, I can imagine no more attractive field of work for the competent Briton, recognising that his principal business in India is to serve India, than to work in close association with Indian financiers and industrialists.

During the days of my active work in India, before ill-health compelled me partially to withdraw, it was my privilege to be associated with Indian friends in enterprises involving many crores of capital. Some of those associations remain. I can recall no occasion when, sitting round the Board, there was any division on racial lines. I can recall no occasion when any Briton in service was other than liberally treated. On the contrary, I can recall several occasions when I had to press my Indian colleagues not to be over-generous. That cannot be a unique experience. Speaking with this knowledge, I boldly affirm that the partnership I have adumbrated offers a field of work profitable to both and opening out happy days which will only cease when for any reason the partnership has to be severed.

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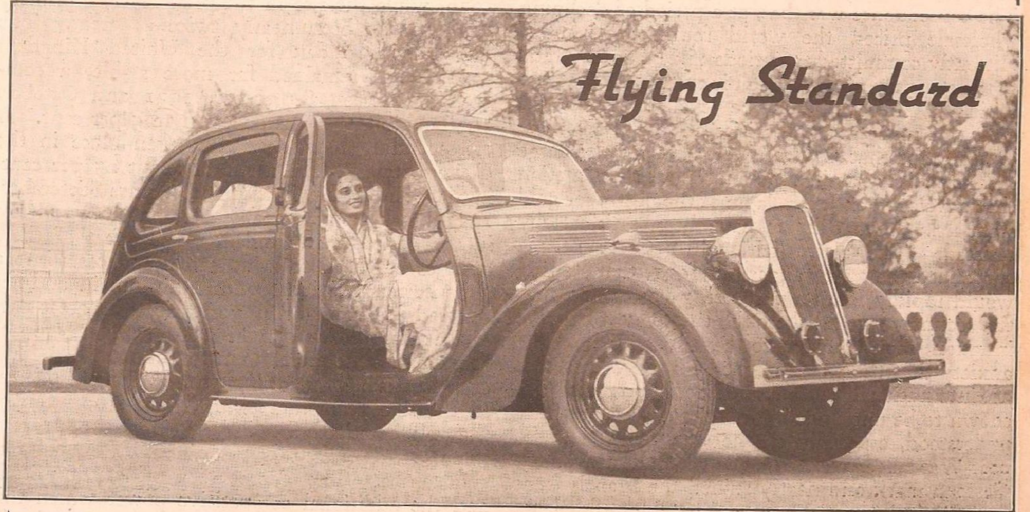

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CENTRAL BANKS AND RECOVERY

By A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT

THE question, how far the failure of monetary management contributed to the great depression, is likely to remain a matter of dispute. It was probably not sufficiently appreciated at the time how far co-operation between leading monetary centres is necessary if either a disastrous break in prices or an unwholesome rise in prices is to be avoided. The over-valuation of the pound on the re-establishment of the gold standard in the United Kingdom in 1925 and the undervaluation of the French franc when legally stabilised in 1928 created a problem in international monetary control that proved insuperable. The consequence was that, at a period of declining wholesale prices, the world found itself intermittently committed to periods of dear money fatal to the structure of the economic system. Whatever criticisms, however, may be levelled against the policy of monetary authorities at that time, there is no doubt that Central Banks have had a large measure of success in the handling of the situation that developed on the collapse of the post-War gold standard. Two dangers have been satisfactorily resisted. The alarm felt, when Great Britain suspended the gold standard in 1931, that sterling would rapidly lose its purchasing power and that the country would become the prey of grave inflation soon proved to be unjustified. The anxiety that the world might be faced with a race of international currency depreciation was also shown to be unfounded. In 1931, it was not fully understood, especially on the Continent, that the post-War currency catastrophe which destroyed the German mark and nearly ruined the French franc was due to special causes, notably the large Government deficits financed by the printing press. The post-1931 experience of Great Britain showed that a currency unanchored to gold need not lose its purchasing power if the Government pursues sound budgetary finance and adopts a policy which adequately frustrates attacks of would-be bear speculators. Great Britain has thus been enabled to overcome the depression; to maintain an extraordinarily cheap monetary policy for a prolonged period and to reduce the burden of the debt by an extensive series of conversions.

During the period in which these events have been happening, important changes in the price structure have taken place. The "Economist" complete British index number has risen from 100 in September, 1931 to 126 at the end of November, 1936, while the rise in the price level of primary products has been nearly twice as great. The cost-of-living index for the United Kingdom happily has remained far more stable, a comparison between September, 1931 and October, 1936 exhibiting a rise of less than 5 per cent. A corresponding movement has taken place in the United States where a rise of about 25 per cent. in the Irving Fisher index number since September, 1931 has been accompanied by only a small rise in the cost-of-living index. The effect of these changes has been to bring prices and costs into a more normal relationship in both countries and has restored the profit-earning capacity of a great part of British and American industry. Signs are not lacking that the momentum towards a higher level of prices is now working with quickening force. In the five years that followed the suspension of the gold standard in Great Britain the upward impulse of prices was restrained by special circumstances. The depreciation of sterling itself and the additional competitive power which this act gave to all countries falling more or less closely within the sterling group stimulated other countries in their efforts to reduce costs and so tended to check the price advance, which developed

THE STATES IN A FEDERAL INDIA

WITH the accomplishment on April 1, of the first step in a further stage of constitutional advance, the attention of the Government and the public must direct itself to the most arresting and significant feature of the new Constitution, the provision for a Federation of the Provinces and the States. The forces of history have been working silently towards this *denouement*. The creation of legislative councils in the Provinces early in the century was a tacit acceptance of the division of authority, which is the essence of federation. And this has induced many to look forward to a development of this character, as otherwise, the States could not be brought together in an organic unity with the rest of India. It is, indeed, a happy augury of the progressive and increasingly realistic character of political activity in this country that the first tentative suggestions met with a liberal and open-minded reception.

The growing maturity of political thought in India is reflected, in ample measure, in the readiness with which the idea of federation has been welcomed. The Simon Commission made an exhaustive survey of political conditions and ideals, but stopped short of outlining in their proposals a federal scheme of reformed government. It was left to the Princes to put forward, at the sessions of the Round Table Conference in London, their own proposals in this respect ; for both Britain and India were by this time conscious of the supreme importance of Indian India and realised that any scheme of reformed Government applying to British India alone would prove incomplete and defective, a concept which found widening approval.

But it must be recognised that much of the advance, happily now translated into the provisions of the constitution, owes not a little to the devoted and energetic labours of statesmen like Sir Akbar Hydari and Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, who realised that, with the acceptance of a federal form, the path to Dominion Status would be smoothened considerably. It is not necessary to remind readers of the part played, for instance, by the Hyderabad Delegation, notably in London, while everyone will remember the great assistance rendered by the Maharaja of Bikaner in popularising the idea not only among his fellow-princes but also with British Indian leaders at the Round Table Conference.

The support given to the idea was the measure of its popularity and during the last six years political discussions have hinged on three cardinal principles. Provincial autonomy, Central Responsibility and Federation, and alternative schemes were frequently put forth only to find their shortcomings exposed by criticism. But the more far-sighted of India's statesmen realised during the discussions that constitutional advance depended on getting the Princes to co-operate and that the Princes could not bring themselves to submit to a reformed Government in whose working they had no adequate voice. It may be recalled that the senior ministers of the leading States at this time endeavoured to clarify the main issues, while they wavered little in their allegiance to the ideal of federation. There were times when it looked as though the scheme would be wrecked on the rock of finance, but the labours of the Peel, Percy and Davidson Committees convinced both the Indian public and the Princes that little fear was to be entertained on that score.

The White Paper on the proposals for Indian constitutional reform settled all doubts and by this time a majority of the Princes had been convinced of the advantages of Federation and were willing to surrender a part of their powers in order to obtain the benefits accruing from the creation of a Federation in which they would figure as units along with the autonomous provinces of India.

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political ideas, stimulated by educa- ntact with British Indian politicians, dministrators of Indian States more to the advantages of a structure of which the States would have a alised acutely the disadvantages n which the Princes lacked to maintain their position lian Government, while roads of a reformed Indian counsels British Indian poli- the determining voice. Du- libe... s of the Joint Select Commit- epresentatives of the States played an part and Parliament realised, to an in- extent, that in the Princely Order they teadying influence and that, in a federation dequate safeguards, the transfer of respon- y at the Centre would not be fraught with untoward consequences.

The passing of the Act in August, 1935 was the signal for a fresh effort to achieve the long-desired ideal and discussions have been carried on with the Princes in order to induce as many of them as possible to enter the Federation by signing the draft Instrument of Accession. The present Viceroy signalised his accession to office by evincing special interest in this behalf and sending official envoys to discuss outstanding questions with the States. Though there is still cause for diffidence and it has latterly strengthened with the publication of Mr. J. H. Morgan's opinion, offered in his capacity as legal adviser, there are few fears of the federation scheme falling through for lack of support and the Princes' and the Ministers' Committee have made it clear to the Indian public that they are not bound by this advice. Last year it may be remembered that some of the leading Princes, following again the lead of Hyderabad, appointed special officers to examine the conditions precedent to Federation and a great deal of spade-work has now been done unostentatiously. In this regard, due praise must be accorded to the South Indian States, who have adopted a sympathetic and progressive attitude in this as in many other affairs, and their consistent adherence to Federation has been one of the most heartening features of the political horizon. The detached observer has now good ground for a confident prediction that the inauguration of the federation next year will not be attended with many difficulties and that there is every probability of the original schedule of arrangements being kept. The adhesion of the major States, which will enable half the seats assigned to the Princes, viz. 52, to be filled up, bringing in more than half the population of Indian India within the ambit of the Federation, must be followed, of necessity, by the gradual accretion of the other States, for the links, economic and political, are strong. The pressure of other circumstances besides propinquity will induce an increasing number of the States to realise that India's unity will best obtain a concrete shape through a federation in the sphere of politics.

The gradual removal of various obstacles in the way of Federation through friendly negotiations such as the customs revenue difficulties with the maritime States of Kathiawar has now put an end to complaints from British Indian ports and safeguarded the Central revenues. Of equal importance is the solution of the Berar question in a manner satisfactory alike to the Nizam, the Paramount Power and the Indian public. It is not too much to hope that the long-pending question of the Civil and Military station, Bangalore, will also be determined in a fashion that would ensure satisfaction to all the parties concerned. In the settlement of an outstanding question of this character, there is admittedly a wide scope for the use of arbitration and the satisfactory outcome of the Sivasamudram power royalty negotiations and the Tungabadra Scheme talks points the way to a similar amicable settlement of other questions.

The creation of a Federal Court is, in one sense, a most effective safeguard, and with a written constitution to be interpreted by a tribunal of impeccable standing, even the most zealous advocate of States' Rights should feel content. There is also a further protective principle incorporated in the constitution, the entrusting of relations with the States as a special responsibility to the Crown's representative, leaving little room for incursions into the preserves of the Princes' authority.

Yet Federation is not sought mainly as a protective measure. It is a genuine political development conditioned by normal political tendencies and recent events have combined to lend strength to the arguments of the advocates of Federation. India's defence hereafter must, to an increasing extent, be her own concern and the exigencies of British military requirements may conceivably lead to a withdrawal of part of the British army stationed in India. A vast frontier, an

enormous coastline and the demands of internal security cast an additional burden on the troops remaining in the country and the augmentation of the defence forces available by the military forces of the States, whose contingents distinguished themselves in the Great War, would certainly prove of advantage to the country as a whole. In the political sphere, the addition of a valuable stabilising influence through the States representatives will be of benefit to a freshly elected popular assembly of larger dimensions than any as yet known in India. Yet conservative as the States are, it would be a mistake to regard them as typifying the forces of reaction. Mysore and Baroda have been in the vanguard of social progress in the country and among the smaller States, Bhavanagar and Gondal have more than emulated the standards of British Indian administration. In the sphere of finance, difficulties in the way of federation are being gradually surmounted and concessions will be more than compensated for by the advantages accruing. The States, though varying greatly in area and revenue, start with a clean slate and in some cases their financial position is impregnable and their credit little lower than that of the Government of India. Though difficulties may at first occur in the matter of currency, the existence of a Reserve Bank, untrammelled by political influences, should be a helpful factor for the acceptance of a unified credit and currency policy for the country. The States have many productive assets, and except for a stray case or two, their indebtedness is negligible. In the enlightened help given to industrial development the major States have anticipated British Indian theory and practice and the steady advance of prosperity should be reflected in the higher yie[illegible] indirect taxation which must continu[illegible] principal support of the Federal Tre[illegible]

In their wholehearted appr[illegible] British connection and their se[illegible] gations, the States are und[illegible] factor making for order as [illegible] gress. In the complicate[illegible] sions of the last few years [illegible] clearly than the attitude of [illegible] displayed by the princely ord[illegible] give and take. Their loyalty [illegible] the C[illegible] their zealous attachment to the Imperia[illegible] tion will, of course, be strikingly demonst[illegible] the time of the Coronation, but it will be [illegible] remember that they will stand forth henc[illegible] as the relics of a long-past feudal era, but a[illegible] heads of units, which have an organic place [illegible] the new Government devised for the great depe[illegible]dency which is marching on steadily towards a position which will give her an equal place with other members of the Commonwealth. In the case of most of the Princes, their affection for India yields pride of place only to their appreciation of the great [illegible] and the great mission of Magna Britannia. It is indeed a welcome sign of the times that the Princes and their advisers, hitherto immune from the influences of democracy, now exhibit a lively appreciation of the merits of parliamentary Government on the British model and a wide knowledge of constitutional forms and precedents. The dawn of freedom has arrived and of the happy throng that greet it joyously, the rulers and the citizens of Indian India will not be the least prominent.